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VERMONT  
AT GETTYSBURG

JULY, 1863  
AND  
FIFTY YEARS LATER



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GEN. GEORGE J. STANNARD

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FIFTY YEARS LATER

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# GETTYSBURG

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BY HON. THOMAS C. CHENEY.

A number of reasons prompted Gen. Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, which culminated in the battle of Gettysburg. He hoped that such an invasion of northern territory, threatening as it would the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore and Washington itself, might result in withdrawing part of Grant's army from Vicksburg, where he had been besieging Gen. Pemberton since May 18, 1863.

He felt hopeful of victory and thought that a victorious campaign on northern soil would secure the recognition of the Confederacy by England and France. This hope of foreign recognition had been from the first the very life-blood of the Confederacy.

Such a campaign would also relieve for a time war-worn Virginia from the burdens she had borne for two years, and would transfer the scene of hostilities for a while to a section of the country that had known nothing of the devastation of war.

He felt that if he could administer a crushing defeat on northern soil it would add great strength to the faction in Congress which was advocating peace at any price and clamoring that the war was a failure so far as the North was concerned.

His immediate purpose—to secure food, shoes and other supplies—was to some extent achieved, but by no means so far as to suffice for the enormous outlay which had to be made in return. The expenditure of ammunition, the havoc in horse-flesh, the depletion of his fighting forces, summed up a heavy bill to pay for the movement.

No forces were withdrawn from the South and West to aid the Army of the Potomac, so no relief came to the Confederates in those sections because of the invasion. Instead of strengthening the peace party, Lee's advance put a muzzle on its lips, and served only to quicken and then to reveal in a magnificent way the love which the people of the loyal States bore for the Union.

The battle decided that the war policy of the South must be until the end only defensive in character. It decided that the South could never hope for foreign recognition. The motion for recognition made on June 30th in the House of Commons was withdrawn

two weeks later. The news of this Confederate defeat on Northern soil turned the tide.

Mr. Jesse Bowman Young in his splendid work recently published on "The Battle of Gettysburg" has well said "That Fourth of July, 1863, when the twin victories of Gettysburg and Vicksburg became historic, may well be recalled as the turning point of our national destinies. From that day the armies of the Confederacy staggered under their death sentence, carrying on their hopeless struggle for twenty-one added months under the inevitable doom of final overthrow. And now every monument at Gettysburg, every bit of topographical decoration added to the beautiful field, every service held on its hills, helps to repeat to the world the proclamation: 'Here the verdict was rendered, here the decision was made that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.'"

Early in June Lee, leaving Hill's corps at Fredericksburg to observe Hooker's movements, concentrated his army at Culpeper, whence the forward movement was begun the 11th by way of the Shenandoah Valley. As soon as Hooker became satisfied that a threatened invasion was being made, he started his army northward, keeping between Lee and Washington, focusing his army at Frederick City, Md., whence on June 28 he asked to be relieved as he felt aggrieved at the treatment he had received from Halleck. His request was promptly granted, and Maj. Gen. George G. Meade was put in command.

Neither Lee nor Meade planned to fight at Gettysburg. Lee, when he learned that the Army of the Potomac had crossed into Maryland, determined to withdraw his advance divisions and concentrate his forces at Cashtown, Pa. Meade had thought the contest might take place at Pipe Creek, some miles from Gettysburg. The great need of shoes by the Confederates and the setting out by Pettigrew's North Carolina troops for Gettysburg for the purpose of securing a supply there, resulted in a collision with Buford's cavalry near the Lutheran Seminary just outside Gettysburg, with the result that the two forces became so entangled in a fight that neither side could withdraw. Other troops coming up on either side became engaged until there was a great deal of desperate fighting with victory first with one side and then the other. Gen. Reynolds, one of the ablest officers in the army, a Pennsylvanian, and the man who would probably have been given the command of the Army of the Potomac had it not gone to Gen. Meade, fell early in the day, and the Federal troops were finally forced back through the town with heavy losses,

later to be rallied on Cemetery Hill, a splendid defensive position, through the heroic efforts of Generals Hancock and Howard.

The second day saw desperate fighting about Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill at one end of the line and at the Peach Orchard, Devil's Den and Little Round Top at the other end. The Union troops were successful in holding practically all except the Peach Orchard, where Gen. Sickles, after a terrific contest, was forced back. Through the foresight of Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, who saw that Little Round Top was the key to the Union position and who at once rushed troops there who reached the summit at the very moment the Confederates were ascending the other side, this valuable position was secured to the Northern army after some of the most desperate fighting during the three days' battle. If Warren had been a few moments later in securing Round Top, it would have been lost to the Confederates and Meade would have been compelled to fall back to Pipe Creek.

The third day saw another desperate struggle on the part of Johnson to capture Culp's Hill, which was unsuccessful. Lee then determined, against the advice of Longstreet, to attempt to pierce the Union center on Cemetery Ridge. After the greatest artillery duel that this continent, if not the entire world, has ever witnessed, the last blow was struck when that superb and beloved leader, Gen. Geo. E. Pickett led his men over three-fourths of a mile of open country under a most galling artillery and musketry fire. A few of this little band under Armistead, who fell mortally wounded, pierced the Union line for a moment, but they were not supported and fell back after a terrible loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. This ended the fighting aside from a hopeless cavalry charge near Round Top by the First Vermont Cavalry and the First West Virginia Cavalry under Gen. Farnsworth, who fell while at the head of this brave band.

Vermonters are justly proud of the splendid part her soldiers took at Gettysburg. The first Green Mountain lads to take part in the Gettysburg campaign were those of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Vermont of the Old Vermont Brigade under command of Gen. Lewis A. Grant, who together with the Twenty-sixth New Jersey, became engaged with the Confederates at Franklin's Crossing at Fredericksburg June 5th. The Fifth Vermont and the New Jersey Regiment were the first to cross the Rappahannock under a murderous fire, which they did in gallant style, capturing 100 Confederates, dispersing the rest, and opening the way for their comrades to follow and occupy a strong position. This lodgement assured, the bridges were soon built and other forces a little later made their way over the river.

The second Vermont Brigade, under the command of their immortal leader, Gen. George J. Stannard, broke camp on June 25th at Camp Occoquan and started on one of the most exciting and unprecedented marches of the war. The First Corps, commanded by Gen. Reynolds, to which this Brigade had been assigned, was fifty miles in advance, two full days marches ahead of it. So well did the Vermonters march during the next few days during the terrific heat and dust that they were only ten miles behind the First Corps when the latter reached Gettysburg.

The night of the 30th was spent just outside Emmitsburg. July 1st the Thirteenth led the Brigade. Notice had already come from Gen. Reynolds to Gen. Stannard that an engagement was imminent, and he was ordered to hurry forward his troops with dispatch. Early in the afternoon upon the crest of a considerable hill eight miles from Gettysburg a single horseman was seen approaching in great haste. Gen. Stannard ordered a halt as the weary horse and anxious rider approached the head of his column. He saluted the General, asked if he was General Stannard of the Second Vermont Brigade and then said, "A big fight is in progress at Gettysburg. Gen. Reynolds has been killed, Gen. Doubleday is in command and is hard pressed and must have help or he cannot hold his ground." He received a reply from Stannard that he would be there as soon as he could and have his men in any condition to fight when they reached the ground.

This Brigade, during its seven days of forced marching, knowing that a great battle was imminent, had feared it would arrive too late to take a hand in it. As Jesse Bowman Young says in his book, "The Battle of Gettysburg," "Had the ears of these eager men been opened to hear the voice of fate, perhaps they might have discerned a message on this wise: 'Cheer up, Green Mountain Boys! You shall not miss your chance! In the storm of battle a great opportunity shall flash before your vision, and you shall be privileged to strike one of the culminating blows in behalf of the Union. Possess your souls in patience.'"

Pushing forward the brigade at sundown reached the field and passed over the ground now occupied by their regimental monuments and took position on the southwest front of Cemetery Hill just west of the Taneytown road.

The Twelfth and Fifteenth regiments, much to their disgust, had been, by order of Gen. Stannard, left behind to guard the wagon train of the Corps. A picket detail of 200 men of the Sixteenth under Maj. Rounds, field officer of the day, was posted a short distance in front of the Emmitsburg Road, relieving the Cavalry under Buford. Gen. Slocum appointed Stannard general field officer of the day for

the left wing of the army, and while his men slept their general watched the front and rode the lines in the moonlight. There, on the left of Cemetery Hill, at three o'clock in the morning, he met the Commander of the Army, who having arrived at midnight was satisfying himself by personal observation of the disposition of his troops.

Gen. Sickles, having discovered both the Twelfth and Fifteenth Regiments with the wagon train about five miles from Gettysburg, and feeling that one regiment was enough for such duty, directed Col. Blunt to leave the smaller of the two with the wagons and to have the other follow Birney's Division of his Corps to Gettysburg. The Fifteenth having a few more men than the Twelfth moved on to Gettysburg in the night and joined the Brigade at daylight. Early in the day; however, this Regiment was again sent back to guard the wagon train near Rock Creek Church though Stannard tried hard to secure leave for it to remain with him.

During the forenoon of this second day the brigade lay in the rear of Cemetery Hill, drying in the sun their cartridges which had become damp in the rain of the night before. They were pleased and cheered by a remark of Gen. Doubleday, made in the hearing of many of them, to a member of his staff, as he rode by: "Here are some boys who will fight when their turn comes."

About two p. m. Gen. Stannard was placed in general charge of the infantry supports of the batteries on the left brow of Cemetery Hill. All was quiet until about three p. m. when two Confederate batteries of 10 and 20-pound guns placed on a knoll in a wheat field 1,300 yards in front, suddenly opened fire. "This was," says Col. Wainwright, chief of artillery of the First Corps, "the most accurate fire I had ever yet seen from artillery." The first shell thrown exploded over the Thirteenth Vermont, wounding several men,—the first men of the Brigade hurt by hostile shots. Gen Stannard was at one time whirled off from his feet by the explosion of a shell which burst almost in the little group of himself and staff. Capt. A. G. Foster, of the Brigade Staff, was sent with Co. B, Capt. Arms, of the Sixteenth, to fill a gap in the picket line. When near the Emmitsburg road they received a volley from the enemy and Capt. Foster fell with musket balls through both legs and was taken to the rear. During the forenoon of the 3rd, with Co. G. of the same Regiment, under Lieut. Dutton, and a battalion of Pennsylvania "Bucktails," it supported a battery on the left of Cemetery Hill. During the opening cannonade Companies D, E, F, H, and K, of the Thirteenth, were sent under Lieut. Col. Munson to support a battery on the north front of Cemetery Hill. Lieut. S. F. Brown and Privates Hogan, Prouty and Mon-

ahan of Co. K rendered active assistance to one of the batteries from which the gunners had been driven by the severity of the enemy's fire.

On the extreme left Little Round Top had been saved through the gallant fighting of troops under Vincent, Weed, Hazlett, O'Rourke and Chamberlin, all the officers named with the exception of Chamberlin falling in the desperate engagement. About this time, however, Wilcox, Perry and Wright had outflanked Humphrey near the Peach Orchard, had broken through the thin line of the Second Corps, had seized a number of Union guns and had nearly cut the Army of the Potomac in two. At this juncture the Second Vermont Brigade came into action; took the place of veteran troops; drove back the advancing masses; filled a large gap; and completed the re-establishment of the Union line along Cemetery Ridge. Gen. Doubleday says that Gen. Meade's attention had been called to the critical condition of things at this point by Gen. Tidball, chief of artillery of the Cavalry Corps, who said to him: "General, I am sorry to see the enemy has pierced our center. If you need troops, I saw a fine body of Vermonters a short distance from there belonging to the First Corps, who are available." Whereupon Gen. Meade directed Tidball to take an order to Gen. Newton to put the men in at once. "I have been particular," says Gen. Doubleday, "in narrating this incident, as Stannard's Vermont Brigade contributed greatly to the victory the next day, and it is worthy of record to state how they came to be in that part of the field."

Lieut. Col. George Meade, son of Gen. Meade, and on his staff, thus relates the incident: "Just as we were making up our minds for the worst, some one yelled: 'There they come, General!' Looking around we saw a column of infantry come swinging down the Taneytown road from the direction of Cemetery Hill, in close column of divisions, at sharp, double-quick, flags flying, arms at right shoulder, officers steadying their men with sharp commands. They came on as if on review. It was the most exciting and inspiring moment I ever passed, and everyone yelled as if for dear life. As they passed Gen. Meade and his aides, he turned his horse's head and waving his hat said 'Come on, gentlemen!' and rode on with the skirmish line up to and beyond the crest. Some one said to Gen. Meade that at one time it looked 'pretty desperate.' It was a great relief to hear him say in reply: 'Yes, but it is all right now, it is all right now.' This has always been to me the most dramatic incident connected with Gen. Meade on that field." This body of troops was none other than Stannard's Brigade.

The Sixteenth deployed in the rear of the Second Corps' batteries and the enemy was so disconcerted by its appearance, that it

fell back. Col. Randall, with Companies A; Capt. Lonergan; B, Capt. Wilder; C, Capt. Coburn; E, Capt. Davis; G, Lieut. Clark; I, Lieut. Searles, as they moved forward met Gen. Hancock, who had been trying to rally the supports of Weirs' (Fifth U. S.) battery, now in danger of capture by Wright's men. Three guns had been abandoned, and the entire battery was in great danger. "Can't you save that battery, Colonel?" asked Hancock. "We can try," was the reply, "Forward, boys!" Randall's horse soon fell, shot under him, but the colonel went on on foot and was one of the first to reach the battery with Capt. Lonergan by his side. The Georgians were driven from the guns; the cannoneers withdrew two of them, and four were passed to the rear by hand by men of the Thirteenth.

About this time the battalion was fired upon from the Rogers house on the Emmitsburg Road, and Co. A. was sent thither. Capt. Lonergan surrounded the house with his men, and took a captain and eighty men of an Alabama Regiment, there being a larger number of prisoners than there were men in his company. This closed the work of the Vermonters on the second day.

After nightfall Col. Veazey was detailed as division field officer of the day, and taking the Sixteenth Vermont and a detail from the brigade on the right, he posted a picket line along the front, from the right of the Codori house till it joined the picket line of the Fifth Corps. "It was," says Col. Veazey, "the saddest night I ever passed on picket. The line ran across the field that had been fought over the day before, and the dead and wounded of the two armies, lying side by side, thickly strewn the ground. The mingled imprecations and prayers of the wounded, and supplications for help, were heart-rending. The stretcher bearers of both armies were allowed to pass back and forth through the picket lines, but scores of wounded men died around us in the gloom, before anyone could bring relief or receive their dying messages."

During the night word was brought by a prisoner to Col. Nichols that Gen. Barksdale of Mississippi lay mortally wounded on the field in front of his line. Col. Nichols at once sent out a detail of eight men under Sergeant Vaughan, (a brave soldier who fell next day) who brought him in on a stretcher and took him to a small temporary hospital in the rear. His last message, "Tell my wife I fought like a man and will die like one," was delivered to Sergeant Vaughan and his hat and gloves which he gave to one of the men who brought him in, were long in Col. Nichols' possession. His body, with a ball hole through his breast, and legs bandaged and bloody from gun-shots through both of them, lay in the rear of the position of the Vermont brigade during the forenoon, and was then temporarily interred upon the spot.

The Second Vermont Brigade took its share of the opening cannonade on the morning of the third day, the Fourteenth Regiment having several non-commissioned officers and men killed at the same instant by the explosion of a caisson of a battery which they were supporting. All was quiet on the battlefield from eleven until a little after one in the afternoon when the terrific artillery duel, already referred to, opened. Col. Veazey's regiment lay just in front of the Union batteries which fired over them, yet the men were so exhausted that the majority fell asleep. At three o'clock Pickett's veterans advanced to the charge. They had been under a terrible fire before arriving at the Emmitsburg Road but when they reached that point, though the solid shot and shell were plowing through their ranks, they gave a wonderful exhibition of coolness and courage by halting and dressing their lines before advancing further as if they were on dress parade instead of under one of the most galling fires that was ever poured upon troops. After leaving the Emmitsburg Road they seemed to be aiming directly for the position of the Fourteenth, but when that regiment arose they suddenly changed direction and marched by the flank to the north across its front some sixty rods. This was a most costly movement for the enemy and gave to the Vermonters the opportunity to strike what Lieut. Jesse Bowman Young has well called "one of the culminating blows in behalf of the Union." The opportunity for a flank attack had been noticed by Gen. Stannard and was acted upon by him with a decision and promptitude which did him infinite credit. The Thirteenth and Sixteenth regiments were ordered upon the enemy's flanks. When the famous order to "Change front, forward on first company" was given the Thirteenth, that regiment swung out squarely upon Pickett's flank, the regiment turning on First Sergeant James B. Scully, of Co. A, who may well be said to have been the pivot of the pivotal movement of the pivotal battle of the war. These two regiments were soon joined by the Fourteenth and all three, at a short range of but a few rods, poured a most destructive fire into Pickett's men. The effect was instantaneous. Their advance ceased. On the right and center the larger portion dropped their arms and rushed into our lines as prisoners. On the left the larger part of Pettigrew's men retreated. Every brigadier in the division was killed or wounded. Out of twenty-four regimental officers, only two escaped unhurt. The Ninth Virginia went in with 250 men and came out with but 38; while the losses of the Nineteenth were nearly as appalling.

Hardly had Pickett's charge been repulsed when the supporting columns of Wilcox, which had started too late to be of any help to Pickett, were seen crossing the Emmitsburg road. The Sixteenth



GENERAL STANNARD MONUMENT

together with four companies of the Fourteenth at once charged this force and repulsed it, inflicting heavy losses upon the same, and taking many prisoners and battle-flags. During the last shower of grape and shell, with which the enemy strove to cover Wilcox's repulse, Gen. Stannard was wounded in the leg by an iron shrapnel ball, which passed down for three inches into the muscles on the inside of the thigh. Though suffering severely and urged by his aides and others to leave the field he refused to do so. He remained in front with his men till his command was relieved from duty on the front line and his wounded had all been removed, when he sank fainting to the ground. Col. Benedict has well said of him: "To his perfect coolness, close and constant presence with his men, and to the intuition—almost inspiration—with which he seized the great opportunity of the battle, the glorious success of the day was in a large measure due."

It is related that as Gen. Doubleday saw the charge of Stannard's brigade, he waved his hat and shouted: "Glory to God! Glory to God! See the Vermonters go it!" Pickett and his men always maintained that they were overwhelmed not so much by the troops in their front as by those on their flanks, particularly on their right flank. Vermonters have special reason to be proud of the magnificent work of Stannard's men when it is realized that they were green men and this was their first battle.

Lieut. Stephen F. Brown, of the Thirteenth, went into and almost through the battle armed only with a hatchet. On the march to Gettysburg strict orders had been issued that no one should be permitted to leave the ranks for the purpose of getting water while the column was marching, this order being given to prevent straggling. When Lieut. Brown saw the suffering of his men, some of whom had fallen fainting, he disobeyed this order, took the canteens of a number of men and filled them at a well that was guarded, first giving his name to the guard. He was placed under arrest for his disobedience and his sword was taken from him. When Gettysburg was reached he was released from arrest, but his sword being with the wagon train, he armed himself with a hatchet with which he received the surrender of one of Pickett's officers, from whom he took his sabre and pistol. The position of the Thirteenth regiment is now marked by a monument, the figure of which represents Lieut. Brown buckling on the belt and sword captured from this Confederate officer, while the hatchet lies at his feet.

The First Vermont Cavalry gave a good account of itself in the Gettysburg campaign, meeting Stuart's men in several skirmishes before reaching Gettysburg. During the third day of the battle,



GENERAL WELLS MONUMENT

while the great artillery duel was in progress, Gen Kilpatrick ordered Farnsworth to take the First Vermont Cavalry and First West Virginia cavalry and charge the enemy near Round Top. This charge was over stone walls and against batteries heavily supported by infantry and was a hopeless undertaking from the start, but was bravely led by the gallant Farnsworth, notwithstanding that he had expressed his opinion to Kilpatrick that it was no place to take mounted men. The losses were heavy including Farnsworth, who fell at the head of his troops. While it may have prevented the enemy in this part of the field from taking any part in the contest near the center, yet the movement did not give results commensurate with the losses sustained. The gallant Vermont Cavalry, however, kept up their splendid record and showed that they were not afraid to lead a forlorn hope. Reports show that this little band encountered five regiments of infantry and two batteries in this charge. The rapidity with which they moved saved them from annihilation.

The Vermont Sharpshooters gave a good account of themselves at Gettysburg, taking part in the severe fight for the possession of Little Round Top on the second day, while on the third day Co. F was sent to the right near the line of the Second Vermont Brigade and assisted in repelling the attack of Pickett's division and Wilcox's and Perry's brigades.

The old Vermont Brigade, composing a part of the Sixth Corps, lay quietly at Manchester July 1st, unaware that the great battle which all were expecting had already begun. Orders came that night to move to Gettysburg. Howe's division started at once, but was delayed by other troops and had made but five miles by daylight, when it struck the Baltimore and Gettysburg turnpike and moved off on the longest, most rapid and most exciting march in its history. It was thirty-two miles to the battle-ground, but the distance was covered by the Old Brigade soon after five that afternoon—a most wonderful march. The morning of this day, when the fate of the army and the issue of the war might depend so much upon the presence of the fighting Sixth Corps, its gallant and beloved commander, Gen. Sedgwick, issued his famous order: "Put the Vermonters ahead and keep the column well closed up." As these troops crossed Rock Creek, Hood was making his attempt to capture Little Round Top, while Longstreet, having driven back the Third Corps, was endeavoring to break through Meade's left, so the arrival of the Sixth Corps, whose record as fighters was second to none and equalled by few in the entire army, was most timely and welcome.

The First Vermont Brigade went into position near Round Top in one of the most important positions on the field, holding the ex-

treme left of the army and picketing its flank that night. It was held in reserve near the same position during the third day. This brigade was among the leaders in the pursuit of Lee, and at Funkstown gave a splendid exhibition of its dogged fighting proclivities when it held a skirmish line covering a front of two miles against three successive attacks made in line of battle by the enemy. Gen. Lewis A. Grant has said that it is doubtful if in the history of any war any incident can be found where a skirmish line extending over such a distance has repeatedly repelled the assaults of strong lines of battle at so many different points. Gen. Sedgwick in his report said: "The remarkable conduct of the brigade on this occasion deserves high praise."

Thus ended in a most fitting manner the splendid work of the Green Mountain Boys in the Gettysburg campaign.

## FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

BY CAPT. FRANK KENFIELD.

For three or four years prior to the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, the question had been agitated, not only by the G. A. R., but by the different states, especially Pennsylvania, that when this anniversary did arrive, a great celebration be held on this historic field, to commemorate this event and to invite all who took part in the Civil War, on either side, to attend and join in the exercises, thus making it a great Peace Jubilee, such as the world had never known. This was an undertaking of no small magnitude, but as time went on plans were being formulated to carry out this scheme.

When the great and loyal state of Pennsylvania took hold of it, success was assured. She appointed a commission, consisting of nine members of which Gen. Louis Wagner of Philadelphia was Chairman, (who afterwards resigned and General James L. Schoonmaker succeeded him) and Lieut. Col. Lewis E. Beitler, Secretary. She also invited all the states and territories, each to appoint one commissioner to meet with the above and formulate plans to carry out this great undertaking. Governor George H. Prouty appointed Col. Heman W. Allen, of Burlington, as Commissioner from Vermont.

The first meeting of this commission was held at Gettysburg, on October 14th and 15th, 1910, and forty or more were present. They went over this field, exchanged views and discussed different propositions and suggestions which were left to the Pennsylvania Commission to work out, and thus the foundation to this great celebration was laid.

Pennsylvania was the host and provided all entertainment at Gettysburg, during July 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1913, for more than 50,000 honorably discharged veterans of the Civil War. By an Act of Congress, August 26, 1912, an appropriation of \$150,000 was made, provided Pennsylvania appropriated the same amount for the same purpose, that is—to create and maintain a great camp around the battlefield, complete in all its provisions of camp and garrison equipment, with all quartermaster, commissary, hospital and other necessary supplies ample for fifty thousand veterans. The camp covered 280 acres—starting two hundred yards from High Water Mark

Monument on the battlefield, lying to the southwest of the town and partly on the scene of the first day's fight.

There were 6,592 tents and the "Great Tent;" each tent occupied by eight veterans, each veteran being supplied with a separate cot, blankets and mess kit, (consisting of tin cup, plate, knife, fork and spoons, these to be kept as a souvenir, if desired). Each tent contained two hand basins, one water bucket, two lanterns and candles for each. Towels, soap and other toilet articles were provided by the veteran himself.

Each soldier received his meals at the Cook Tent, and could eat it on tables provided for this purpose, near the kitchen at the end of each Company Street, or wherever he desired.

The mail was delivered twice each day and came very regularly. The camp was in complete readiness for veterans on Sunday, June 29th, 1913, and supper, the first meal, was served that evening.

This was a wonderful camp, so well equipped and so well managed in every detail as to be unsurpassed. Here for nearly a full week more than fifty thousand veterans of the Civil War participated in one grand reunion and were royally entertained under such marvelously happy circumstances, by that great state, Pennsylvania. Her hospitality was so generous, promoted by such a spirit of patriotism that she fairly won and justly deserves the lasting gratitude of the American people. Here on this tented field, fifty years ago, one of the greatest conflicts of modern ages was waged between two great armies and the survivors of these armies again met on this field in a grand and great reunion which demonstrated to the world that the bitterness and hatred which existed during this great struggle, is forever blotted out and a new gospel of fraternity and national brotherhood unparalleled in the world's history is now in force.

The official program extended over a period of four days but the great camp was open and occupied for practically one week. The public addresses were many and of a high order. The President of the United States, Members of his Cabinet, the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Committees of both Houses of Congress, and the Governors of many States were officially present and took part in the exercises.

The address of President Wilson was delivered almost within hearing of the spot where Pickett's charge culminated in that great defeat—the high water mark of the battle and the turning point of the Civil War; also not far from the spot where Abraham Lincoln, November 19, 1863, delivered that memorable address dedicating a portion of this field as a final resting place for the Union dead. This speech is considered one of the greatest ever made by man. In one

sentence he said, "The world will little note or long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here."

On the platform with President Wilson, sat the daughter and last surviving child of General Meade, also the daughter of General A. P. Hill, and the son of General Longstreet.

The first day, which was G. A. R. Day, was one of much interest to veterans and was surpassed by no other day in cementing a friendly feeling between the North and South. On this day, the remnants of the two armies held one grand reunion. Alfred E. Beers, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Bennett H. Young, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, spoke from the same platform. Each vied with the other in expressing in strongest terms their loyalty to their country and its flag.

Commander-in-Chief Beers, before delivering his address, called on every one present who loved the Union and its Flag to rise and give three cheers to Governor Tener, and the State of Pennsylvania, who had made the celebration possible. Every person in the audience, the Blue and the Gray, and citizens alike, arose and gave three cheers that were enthusiastic and long continued.

The address of Commander-in-Chief Beers was worthy of the time, place and of that great organization which he represents. In closing he said, "Let, then, those who wore the Blue, and those who wore the Gray alike, devote every effort to swell the chorus of Peace and Goodwill, so that its mystic strains shall reach every heart and home in our land, and its force and power be felt to the Glory of God, the elevation of our Nation, and the advancement of mankind."

General Young, who followed, gave an address that was eloquent, full of loyalty and patriotism. He is a southern born orator and fairly mystified that great audience, whose applause was continuous.

Of the General Officers that were present and took part in the Battle of Gettysburg were Generals Daniel E. Sickles, John R. Brooke and Lewis A. Grant, of the Army of the Potomac and General E. M. Law and General F. R. Robertson, of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia.

Twenty-eight Northern states made appropriations to send their veterans to Gettysburg. In some cases the appropriations were for the benefit of those only who had taken part in the battle, but in most cases all veterans that fought in the Civil War on either side, were included. Seven Southern states made appropriations for this purpose, making a total of thirty-five states, aggregating \$1,175,370, of which Pennsylvania gave \$450,000. 9,210 veterans paid their own transportation.



ENCAMPMENT AT GETTYSBURG

General Schoonmaker, who succeeded General Wagner, rendered valiant service and had much to do in solving all questions pertaining to the railway transportation problem, which he did in a very satisfactory manner, but the man of the hour was Col. Lewis E. Beitler, Secretary of the Commission. He was the indispensable, as he managed affairs at, and before the celebration. For two years prior to this event he gave his entire time and ability and he deserves lasting credit for his untiring efforts, which made this celebration a grand success. No man could have done better and few as well.

The regular army who had the oversight of this great camp were encamped just outside and looked after the policing, sanitation and guarding of these grounds, which was done in a thorough and efficient manner, adding much to the convenience, health and comfort of the veterans.

In size this camp never had its equal—in splendor and attractiveness, only those that saw it can realize its immensity and elegance. The rations were beyond the expectations of all; cooked on the ground, it was varied, wholesome and plentiful. The water came from artesian wells, and was pure and abundant. Ice was furnished to make it cool.

The attendance of the Confederate veterans was large but not as large as the management had hoped to see; still under existing circumstances, perhaps it was as large as could have been expected. The main obstacle of their non-attendance was the distance to be travelled and the absence of state appropriation, as only seven southern states appropriated for this purpose, and some of these appropriations were small, which obstacles were difficult to overcome. Had it not been for the deep personal interest taken in the matter by a noble group of influential Confederate veterans, led by General C. Irvin Walker of Charleston, South Carolina, and Mrs. Alexander B. White, President General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the attendance of the Confederate veterans would have been less than it actually was. On the whole they did well and did much to make this celebration a great Peace Jubilee, which will be an object lesson and do much to cement more firmly the good feeling now existing between the North and South.

It was originally planned that during this celebration a cornerstone of a Peace Monument be laid as a memorial, typifying National Peace and Brotherhood, a united and indissoluble republic. The time appointed to place this cornerstone was high noon, July 4th, but for good and sufficient reason, this was postponed to a future date. Before the celebration closed, plans were discussed by both Union and Confederate veterans present. The feeling prevailed fully as firmly with

the Confederate, as with the Union veterans, that it was the duty of this Government to erect such a memorial upon the battlefield of Gettysburg.

Since this celebration a meeting of prominent Union and Confederate Veterans was held at Chattanooga, Tenn., during the National Encampment, and an association formed called "The Gettysburg Peace Memorial Association." Articles of Association were adopted, and the following is a part of the first Article:

The purpose of the Gettysburg Peace Memorial Association, is to obtain from the Congress of the United States, an adequate appropriation, together with the appointment of a commission to erect a Peace Monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg, in commemoration of the great fraternal and patriotic meetings held there—on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the battle, July 1—4, 1913.

General Hilary A. Herbert, a Confederate soldier, a distinguished congressman and Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Navy, was elected President, and General C. Irvin Walker, Secretary, and one Vice-President from each state, and a long list of Committees, to carry on this work. The Vice-President from Vermont is Colonel Heman W. Allen, of Burlington, and General T. S. Peck, of Burlington, was also placed on one of the Committees.

Already a bill has been introduced into Congress for an appropriation of \$500,000, with the expectation that it will pass at this session. Interest has already grown to such proportions that there is little risk to run today in saying that it is only a question of a few years until such a monument will be dedicated on this battlefield.

At a meeting of Confederate veterans held at Gettysburg, July 2nd, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED: That we take pride in the fact that to the armies of the Confederacy is due the credit of demonstrating the utter impossibility of the dismemberment of the Union.

When we consider that six hundred thousand men, the very flower of chivalry, as good material as was ever organized into a fighting force, directed by such commanders as our revered Robert E. Lee, and his Lieutenants, and inspired by a sectional devotion, such as has not elsewhere been known in history, failed to separate the States, we see that the demonstration was complete, that the thing could not be done; and our failure must give pause to those who in the future would contemplate such an undertaking."

This resolution is imbued with a spirit of reconciliation and with a conviction that the dissolution of this Union is an impossibility. This feeling seemed to prevail throughout the Confederate camp, and the case was rare in which they did not express themselves in full accord with the final result—it was better for them that the Union was preserved.

After his appointment as Commissioner, Col. Heman W. Allen, at once began the work. He took a deep interest in this celebration and his great desire was, that Vermont veterans be well represented and well entertained while there. He attended each meeting of the National Commission; laid plans and worked faithfully to secure this end. As other states were making appropriations for the transportation of their veterans, it was thought best to ask Vermont to do the same at the next session of the Legislature, which convened in October, 1912.

Soon after the Legislature convened, Past Department Commander Chester M. Ferrin, of Essex Junction, a member of the House of Representatives, introduced a bill, of which the following is a copy:

AN ACT TO APPROPRIATE A CERTAIN SUM FOR THE  
PROPER CELEBRATION BY THE STATE OF VER-  
MONT OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

SECTION 1. The sum of ten thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying transportation of all honorably discharged soldiers of either army in the great civil conflict of 1861-1865, now residents of Vermont, to and from Gettysburg, to attend the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, to be held on the battlefield, July 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1913.

SEC. 2. The governor shall appoint a commission of three veterans who shall have charge of said celebration and pass upon all bills and approve the same, but the management of all detail, including the notification to veterans, and their transportation shall be performed by the adjutant and inspector general and quartermaster general of the State.

SEC. 3. The auditor of accounts is hereby directed to draw orders for such sums as shall be presented by the adjutant and inspector general and quartermaster general, approved by said commissioners, to defray the expenses of such transportation and the

necessary expenses of said commission; but the total expenditure for all purposes shall not exceed the amount of said appropriation.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved January 11, 1913.

This bill passed both Houses without a dissenting voice, and became a law. When Dr. Ferrin introduced this bill it was thought that \$10,000 would be sufficient to pay the transportation of all veterans that would go from Vermont, as it was expected that the railroads would make a convention rate as low as they formerly had, which was around \$15.00 from any point in the state. If they had done as heretofore, this appropriation would have been sufficient to have paid full transportation for all that did go, but instead they made a rate of 15-8c per mile; thus the transportation charges varied, according to the location in the state, which ran from \$24.50 at Island Pond down to \$15.05 at Brattleboro, with an additional charge of \$100.00 for a special ferry boat from New York to Jersey City—\$50.00 each way; which in this case left a small balance for each veteran to pay, as the Adjutant General's report will show.

Soon after the bill making this appropriation was passed, Governor Fletcher appointed three Commissioners, as the bill provided, who were as follows: Col. Heman W. Allen, Burlington, Capt. Frank Kenfield, Morrisville, and Col. W. H. H. Slack, Springfield.

The first meeting of this Commission was held in the Adjutant General's office at Montpelier, February 11, 1913, when it organized, Col. H. W. Allen, Chairman, and Capt. Frank Kenfield, Secretary. At this time the transportation problem and other matters pertaining to this celebration were discussed. Finally, all the details of this no small undertaking were left in the hands of Gen. Lee S. Tillotson, to work out as best he could. This task he has accomplished with great credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all veterans that attended. This entailed a vast amount of work on his office, but he did this work earnestly, faithfully and efficiently.

He published notices not only through the press, but by circular letter, asking veterans who wished to attend this celebration, to notify him to that effect. In response to this first notice he received about 1,500 applications. When it became evident that the appropriation would be inadequate for this number, and the veterans themselves took into consideration, (many of whom were in an enfeebled condition) that this trip in hot weather with so many changes in climate, food, water, and sleeping accommodations, would be too much for them to undertake, many decided to remain at home. So when the

final applications were made, this number was reduced to 661. Transportation orders good for \$15.00 were issued to each of this number; 512 of these orders were used and returned to the Adjutant General's office for payment. So this is supposed to be the number that attended the anniversary from Vermont. None of these veterans died at Gettysburg or enroute; none so far as is known were seriously ill, and it is assumed that all veterans returned safely to their homes. Thus, it is seen that the \$15.00 did not pay full transportation and each veteran had to pay a portion of this, according to his location in the State.

At the final settlement there was a balance left and each was reimbursed 66 per cent of the amount he had paid, leaving but a small sum that each had to pay.

It was decided to leave the State for Gettysburg Saturday morning, June 28, 1913, by special train from St. Albans and arrive at Gettysburg Sunday afternoon, June 29, 1913. Returning, leave Gettysburg Saturday, July 5th, arriving home Sunday, July 6th. This train to run via C. V. Railroad to New London, thence by boat to Jersey City; from here over the Pennsylvania to Gettysburg, and returning via same route. Most of the veterans took this route, but those living on or near the Rutland R. R., went via Troy and New York, connecting at Jersey City.

On the morning of June 28th everything was in readiness for a start and all veterans were ready for the trip. This was a beautiful day, not a cloud to be seen or a discordant feature to mar the occasion. As the train moved on, all seemed joyous and happy. One would be led to think as he listened to their jokes and laughter, they were boys instead of men that had passed the allotted time of human life. Lunches and meals were served on the train and boat, but most of the veterans took lunches with them.

We arrived in New London in due time where the boat was in waiting and after a good night's rest, we reached Jersey City the next morning. Here a special train was ready to take us on to our destination. We stopped at Philadelphia for dinner, arriving at Gettysburg, Sunday afternoon, about four o'clock. The train stopped near our camp, so it was but a short walk to the tents that we were to occupy for the next few days. Everything was in readiness to receive us. Here 65 tents were allotted to our use and each one could arrange for tent mates to suit himself.

The Vermont camp was located on 15th St. and Avenue B. The two streets headed on Confederate Avenue and ran right angles to it. It was about one mile from Gettysburg village, lying on Seminary Ridge and on a portion of the field where the first day's fight

occurred. It was on high ground and a fine location. Vermont was fortunate in securing this position, as no better location could have been found on the field. The thanks of the veterans are due to General Tillotson, as through the kindness of Major Normoyle, he secured this position for them.

After getting located, supper was served and all ate with a relish. Supper over, the boys being tired after their two days' ride, commenced to arrange for a night's rest. They found everything as expected, a good cot with blanket for each. The day had been extremely warm, but the nights were cool, so much so that the first night, one blanket was not sufficient covering to keep them warm, but the next day more blankets were issued so after that no complaint was heard and all seemed to sleep well and to rest well after the fatigue of each day's tramp.

The camp was a model in every respect—well equipped and well cared for. All refuse and waste foods were burned after each meal, and everything was kept neat and clean. The food was praised by all. We had almost everything the market afforded, well cooked and the supply abundant. As one of the Vets expressed it, "Gosh, ain't this great feed—some different than what we had fifty years ago. Then it was hard tack and sowbelly, and not half enough at that. Now, it is everything and more than we can eat."

While the water was pure and good to drink, the ice which was furnished made it refreshing, still the veterans drank mostly coffee, iced tea or milk, which could be had at any time at the cook tent and seemed to agree with them better.

Many of the veterans had been here since the war, some several times—many had not been here since the battle and many others had never been here. To the last two named, this great historic field covered with monuments, many of them grand and noble, in structure, the best that the most skillful architects could design or that money could buy, was an inspiration to them that will never be forgotten. They tramped this field early and late; not a spot of interest was passed unnoticed. As a means of conveyance over the field, carriages were in readiness for the purpose, at reasonable rates and many availed themselves of this opportunity.

At night, the grandeur and beauty of this camp was beyond description. Lighted by electricity, it presented a scene, to those who saw it, that will ever be remembered, one that the lapse of time will not from their memory efface.

All Union veterans of the Civil War that witnessed by day this vast field of tents occupied by more than 50,000 survivors of this war, and by night this scene of splendor, the like of which is unknown,

could but feel a thrill of pride that they helped to save a great nation that could and would do so much fifty years later in their honor.

Gen. L. A. Grant, was in camp with us several times and seemed to enjoy himself visiting with the boys who were under him in the Old Vermont Brigade. One day they had a Brigade Reunion in our camp, which was quite well attended. The General gave a talk which was well received and often applauded. Many others spoke at this time which made it a pleasant and interesting occasion.

On the third day, the Vermont Cavalry dedicated a monument to General Wells. The attendance was large and addresses good—many of them spirited and eloquent, suited to the occasion. This monument was erected by Vermont and is a credit to the State and an honor to General Wells, which he richly deserves.

During our stay at Gettysburg, the weather was fine but extremely hot. Only once did it rain; then it was a thunder shower of short duration. This seemed to cool and clear the air and put new life into the whole camp. The redeeming feature of this hot weather was the cool nights which gave all a chance to sleep and get rested.

In this great camp, everything possible was done that could be to protect the health and lives of veterans while there. The sanitation was of the best. Surgeons and nurses were ever ready to treat those who were ill. Well equipped hospitals with ambulances were located on different parts of the ground, ready by day or night, to take those who were sick to these hospitals, where they received the best of care. Thus the death rate was less than it otherwise would have been. The whole number of deaths were only nine, which was very small, considering the number that attended and their age. As one writer says: "The total number of deaths was less than that sustained by many a company that fought in the great battle fifty years before."

Before leaving home, it was understood that none but veterans would be allowed in camp, but when we got there and were located, we found these restrictions were not fully carried out, as many citizens and even ladies were admitted. Frequently, we had lady callers. One day a prominent lady and her two daughters called on us and we invited them to dinner. This invitation was accepted. We arranged a table and seats under the fly tent situated at the head of the street. The china, silverware and service were not of the latest, but tin cups, plates, camp knives, forks and spoons, such as we had answered the purpose. The dinner itself was fine, as good as many a first-class hotel would furnish—consisting of fricassed chicken, meats, vegetables, bread and butter, sauce, pudding, pie, iced tea, coffee, milk, ice cream and cake. The ladies called it a swell dinner and said they enjoyed it very much.

Reports differ as to the number of veterans that attended this great Peace Jubilee, but the following is the latest report from Col. Beitler, the Secretary, which is supposed to be correct: Union Veterans, 44,713; Confederate Veterans, 8,694; total, 53,407; also 3,200 U. S. Officers and men as an administration force, who had charge of the camp.

The entire expense of this celebration aside from transportation was \$435,000 of which the U. S. Government paid \$150,000 and Pennsylvania the balance.

The Confederate camp was but a short distance from ours, being on the same avenue. They seemed to have a good time and enjoyed themselves as well as any in camp. They had a band and many of them wore the gray uniform. As they marched down the avenue with the band playing, the Confederate Flag was seen flying beside Old Glory. No one seemed to care for the gray uniform, but many of the boys that wore the blue, took exception to the Confederate flag, and considered it an insult to that emblem of Liberty for which they fought four long years to sustain. The more considerate coun- ciled with those that entertained this bitter feeling. Thus the matter was dropped. As far as I know, no friction was caused on this account.

• The Johnnies were frequent visitors to our camp, and they seemed to enjoy the company of the Vermont Yanks fully as much as any others on the field.

Here we had some lively experiences that reminded us of Camp life fifty years ago, which showed that many of the old Vets had not lost all their love for fun and sports. We had one of these fellows in Tent No. 4. He was a good, free-hearted fellow and always ready for a good time. He was what might be called a live wire. When he was around there was something doing most of the time. For the want of a better name, we will call him Colonel Henry O. Clark. Henry brought with him a large medicine chest which contained different medicines, so if any of the veterans were sick he could prescribe for them and thus save their going to the surgeon. Some of the boys intimated that Henry had in this chest a medicine, which they and especially the Johnnies, enjoyed better than all others and even better than cold water. Be this as it may, Henry always did his best, and all seemed to enjoy themselves in Tent No. 4.

Henry was a member of the 13th Vt. Regt., was here and took part with the regiment when we had that little scrap with the Johnnies fifty years ago. He is also one of the members of that Self-Appointed Committee of Three, that have done so much for the 13th Vermont Reunion Society.

Now, Henry was anxious to secure from the Johnnies one of their Confederate badges, but they seemed to be sacred emblems and they therefore did not want to part with them. These badges were given to the Johnnies by the Daughters of the Confederacy, and if they disposed of them they could not obtain another. Henry tried to buy one of these badges, but without success. Finally one day two Johnnies came into camp and Henry took them up to his tent, where the following conversation was held:

Henry: "Johnny, I want to buy one of your badges for a souvenir."

Johnny: "Can't sell them."

Henry: "Why not?"

Johnny: "Because I can never obtain another."

Henry: "What if you lose one?"

Johnny: "Oh, if we lose one and can prove that we lost it, we can obtain another."

Henry: "Lose it then, lose it."

This was too much for Johnny, as Henry had been good to him, and as he started off, he had not gone far when Henry saw a badge drop to the ground. You may be sure not many moments passed before Henry had it in his pocket. After a short time the Johnnies returned and said they had lost one of their badges and Henry says: "Where did you lose it?" And Johnny replied, "Oh, around yere." Of course Henry helped them in the search, but the last reports were that the badge had not been found.

One morning, a Johnny came into camp looking down-hearted and discouraged. Henry says, "Johnny, you are not looking very well, are you sick?" Johnny replied that he was not feeling very well. "Well," says Henry, "come up to my tent and perhaps you will feel better after a little." Still the Johnny seemed disconsolate. Henry says, "What's the matter now, Johnny?" "Well," he says, "I'll tell you-uns. Last night I lost all the money I had." "How did you lose it?" says Henry. "I expect some of those confeds took it." "How much did you lose?" says Henry. "Five dollars," was the reply. "What are you going to do now, Johnny?" "Don't know." "Haven't any money to get home with?" "No." "Got your ticket?" "Yes." Henry put his hand in his pocket, took out a five dollar bill, handed it to him and says, "You're all right now, aren't you, Johnny." He said he was. After this, the hat was passed and a collection of eighteen or twenty dollars was given Johnny. Henry then said, "Johnny, when you were here fifty years ago, any of these fellows would have shot you if they could—now they are giving you money."

What do you say to that?" With tears in his eyes, Johnny said, "I wish to thank all you-uns. May God bless you," and he went away happy.

Governor Fletcher attended this celebration and took much interest in the Vermont veterans and was in camp many times. One day he was in camp and two Johnnies came in. Henry took the Johnnies up to his tent. Of course, he had a scheme in mind as usual, of which none of us were aware. Henry said to the Confeds, "Now,



Left to right: Col. H. W. Allen, a Confederate, Gov. Allen M. Fletcher, Capt. Frank Kenfield, a Confederate, Col. Henry O. Clark.

Johnnies, the Governor of Vermont is here and I want a picture of you two and him taken together. Of course, this was agreeable to them. Henry hunted up the Governor who assented, and then found a fellow with a kodack and soon had a snapshot of the two Johnnies and the Governor between them with a few others in the background. The Johnnies went away pleased as this was an unexpected honor, and no doubt the Governor felt highly complimented, and Henry had another souvenir.

This sketch would be incomplete did I not speak of the faithful

service rendered by the officers and enlisted men of the Vermont National Guard, who were detailed to attend this celebration with us. Their duties were to look after the health and comfort of the veterans and render aid whenever they could. They did this duty well and deserve much credit. Following is the list:

Major John H. Dodds, Medical Corps  
Major Harry L. Putnam, 1st Cavalry  
2nd Lieut. George E. Carpenter, Q.M., 1st Inft.  
Sergts. D. R. Grandy, H. C. LeRoy  
A. Hall, Quartermaster Dept.  
George W. Teachout, Co. M, 1st Inft.

I wish also to speak of the Boy Scouts who were from Pennsylvania and who did valiant service, showed much courtesy and respect to all veterans and were ready and willing at all times to be of assistance whenever they could. Many thanks are due them from the veterans of this State.

The Pennsylvania Constabulary, composed of a splendid set of men, mounted, had charge of affairs in the village of Gettysburg, and the streets to the camp. They served with especial credit and were of great service.

The week passed quickly and almost before we knew it, it was time for our departure. All had enjoyed every part of this great celebration and when Saturday arrived, the time appointed for us to break camp and take our leave for home, it was with a feeling that every expectation had been realized and each could well say that this was an event of a life time, and one always to be remembered.

As we bid adieu to this tented field on hallowed ground, we could but feel how much we owed to that great and loyal State of Pennsylvania, whose generosity had no limit, and whose patriotism and liberality are unbounded.

The morning of July 5th found everyone in readiness to return to their homes. The special train was scheduled to leave at 8 a. m., but did not go for more than two hours later. The long wait in an open field and under a scorching July sun was unpleasant, to say the least, but no one complained on this account, as all understood that to move this vast number of people, delays must be expected. It is wonderful that the railroads handled this great crowd, in and out of Gettysburg, with so little friction, so few delays and with scarcely an accident. Soon the train moved out and we bid farewell to Gettysburg.

After we left, it commenced to rain and it increased until it came down in torrents, which caused a further delay and made us late

in arriving at Jersey City. The boat waited for us so we reached New London the next morning, where a special train took us onward. Most of the party reached home that Sunday night.

Thus ended an eventful trip without a death or an accident, which was unexpected. More than 500 Vermont Veterans, who availed themselves of this opportunity all returned safely to their homes to tell the story of this celebration. As we, who wore the Blue look back upon this occasion, it will always remain a bright spot in memory and an event we shall often recall with pleasure in our onward march toward life's setting sun and one that can never occur again.

Now the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg has become history. It takes its place beside other great events of the past, and will ever stand forth as an illustrious example of our Nation's greatness, and will be an object lesson to the world.



VERMONT VETERANS AT GETTYSBURG

## REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

*To the Vermont-Gettysburg Commission:*

I have the honor to submit the following report covering transportation arrangements and the disbursement of the fund appropriated by the Legislature of 1912 for the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

On or about March 1, 1913, the following circular was published in all the newspapers of the State and distributed to all Grand Army Posts:

## GETTYSBURG CELEBRATION.

*State of Vermont Makes Appropriation to Pay Transportation of Veterans. Veterans Desiring to Attend Must Notify the Adjutant General.*

The Legislature of Vermont has made an appropriation (not to exceed \$10,000) to pay the transportation of all honorably discharged soldiers of either army in the Civil War, now residing in Vermont, to and from Gettysburg, Pa., to attend the peace celebration to be held on the battlefield of Gettysburg, July 1 to 4, 1913, the fiftieth anniversary of that battle. The Governor has appointed Col. H. W. Allen of Burlington, Capt. Frank Kenfield of Morrisville, and Col. W. H. H. Slack of Springfield, commissioners to have charge of the celebration for Vermont.

The United States Government and the State of Pennsylvania have made provision for the entertainment of Veterans during their stay at Gettysburg, including lodging and food, in a large camp which will be established for that purpose. The State appropriation is only available for transportation, and Veterans will have to furnish their own subsistence en route to and from the celebration. There will also be established in the camp a field hospital, in charge of Medical Officers of the U. S. Army, suitably equipped to care for any who may be taken sick in camp.

The Commissioners cannot make provision for the accommodation of ladies, relatives or friends of Veterans on account of the limited facilities at Gettysburg.

In view of the hardships necessarily incident to the journey, sleeping and eating in tents, change of climate, food and water, the Commissioners feel obliged to caution all Veterans who are not in good physical condition not to undertake the trip.

All details connected with the notice to Veterans, issuing transportation, etc., are in the hands of Lee S. Tillotson, the Adjutant General, St. Albans, Vermont, and all Veterans desiring to attend the celebration should send their names and addresses to him at once and before April 1, 1913. Printed blank applications and circulars of information will then be sent out by Gen. Tillotson.

By order of the Commissioners,

LEE S. TILLOTSON,  
The Adjutant General.

Editors of Newspapers will please publish the above as an item of news.

In response to the foregoing, over 1,500 letters were received from Veterans who signified their desire to attend the celebration.

In the meantime the matter of transportation and rates was taken up with the transportation companies and it was found that the New England Passenger Association, in whose territory the movement was to originate, had adopted a special rate on the basis of a fare and three-fifths for the round trip, which, as will readily be seen, was a comparatively small reduction from the regular rates. The route adopted, on approval of the Commission, was the Central Vermont route via New London, then via Norwich Line boat to Jersey City, thence Pennsylvania Lines and Western Maryland. This route was selected so as to give the Veterans a night's rest on the boat, and it was also cheaper than any all rail route. On account of the fact that the Norwich Line boats could not land at the Pennsylvania pier in Jersey City, it was necessary to secure a special ferry boat from New York to Jersey City and return at an additional expense of \$50 each way.

On April 1, 1913, the following Bulletin was published and sent by mail to all Veterans who had then, and who afterwards signified their desire to attend the celebration, together with a printed form for application.

#### STATE OF VERMONT,

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

St. Albans, April 1, 1913.

Gettysburg Celebration }  
Bulletin No. 1. }

The following information with reference to the Gettysburg celebration is published for the benefit of all concerned.

1. *Dates.* The celebration will take place July 1-4, 1913. The Vermont Veterans will leave the State Saturday, June 28, 1913, arriving at Gettysburg, Sunday afternoon, June 29, 1913; returning, leave Gettysburg Saturday, July 5, 1913, arrive home Sunday, July 6, 1913.

2. *Routes and Stop-overs.* Arrangements have been made for a special train to start from St. Albans at about 9 o'clock A. M., June 28, to run via Essex Junction, Montpelier, White River Jct, Bellows Falls, and Brattleboro to New London, Conn., without change, arriving there about 10 o'clock P. M. Veterans living off the main line of the Central Vermont Railway will travel on regular trains to the most convenient junction point and transfer to the special train. The schedule of the special train will be so arranged as to make convenient connections from other lines. Veterans living on the line of the Rutland Railroad will be given the option of traveling via Albany and New York over the Rutland and New York Central

lines, joining the party at Jersey City, provided they will pay the additional expense, if any. There will be little or no difference in the fares either way. From New London, Conn., the party will travel via boat to Jersey City. The boat will leave New London about 11 o'clock P. M., June 28, arriving at Jersey City, about 7 o'clock A. M., June 29. From Jersey City the party will travel via special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Gettysburg, arriving at Gettysburg in the afternoon of the same day, June 29. Returning the tickets will be good until July 15, with stop-over privileges.

3. *Accommodations en route.* Arrangements will be made to have lunches or meals served on the special trains and boat to all who desire to purchase the same. Berths in state rooms on the boat can be secured at from fifty cents to \$1.00 each, two or three people in a room. For those who do not purchase berths, mattresses will be provided free of charge, which can be spread upon the floors of the cabins. All expense of meals *en route*, and state room berths will have to be paid by the veterans themselves. The Adjutant General will have state room accommodations reserved in the names of those who indicate a desire for the same.

4. *Return Arrangements.* It is expected that the majority of the party will return via special train leaving Gettysburg Saturday morning, July 5, to Jersey City, thence via boat to New London, arriving at New London Sunday morning, thence via special train to Vermont, making connections with regular trains so that all can arrive home Sunday, July 6. The same accommodations as to berths on the boat and meals *en route* will be available as for the going trip. Those who desire to do so may return independently over a part or the whole of the journey, provided that they pay the extra expense, if any.

5. *Tickets.* Railroad tickets will be issued to each individual for the round trip, going and returning via the same route. These tickets will be good returning until July 15, with stop-over privileges, on all trains or boats of the lines over which the tickets are issued.

6. *Accommodations at Gettysburg.* The veterans will be quartered at Gettysburg in a large camp. It is understood that those from each state will be quartered together, and so far as practicable arrangements will be made to accommodate veterans who desire to be quartered near each other. Subsistence while at Gettysburg will be furnished. The camp will be fully equipped with cot beds, blankets, dishes, and everything possible will be done to insure the comfort and protect the health of the veterans. A camp hospital will be established for the care of any who may be taken sick. None but veterans will be taken care of in the camp, and the committee has been advised that the accommodations at Gettysburg are so limited that it will be unwise for relatives or friends of veterans to go to Gettysburg at that time. The railroad rates and transportation accommodations are open to the public, however, and if any relatives or friends of veterans desire to go to the celebration they are at liberty to do so provided they pay their own expenses, but the committee cannot undertake to secure accommodations for them at Gettysburg.

7. *Appropriation limited.* The state appropriation is limited to \$10,000. The average rate for transportation from Vermont points to Gettysburg and return will be approximately \$20.00 for each person. It will therefore be

seen that the appropriation will only pay the transportation of about 500 veterans. The Adjutant General has received notice from about 1000 veterans now living in Vermont who desire to attend the celebration. The law making the appropriation does not authorize the committee to make any discrimination as to the veterans who will be given the benefit of the free transportation. It is available to all honorably discharged soldiers of either army of the Civil War now residing in Vermont. The only thing the committee can do is to apportion the appropriation among those who are entitled to it, and if the number of applicants is larger than the appropriation will take care of it, it will be necessary for those who go, to pay the deficiency out of their own pockets. From present indications it seems that this deficiency will be from 25 per cent to 50 per cent or from \$5.00 to \$10.00 for each person. For this reason the application blanks require each applicant to state how much, if any, of his transportation he is willing to pay himself. It is thought that many veterans who are financially able, will be willing to pay a part or even all their transportation, in order that others who are not able to pay, may be taken care of.

8. *Additional Information.* More detailed information as to the exact time of departure of trains will be sent to each applicant later. Any other information not contained in this circular will be furnished on application to the Adjutant General.

By order of the Vermont Gettysburg Commission.

LEE S. TILLOTSON,  
The Adjutant General.

In response to Bulletin Number 1, nearly 1,000 applications were received. It then became evident that the appropriation was not large enough to cover all the transportation expense of those who wished to go, and on May 26, 1913, by direction of the Commission, the following Bulletin was published and sent by mail to all Veterans who had filed applications.

## STATE OF VERMONT,

### THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Gettysburg Celebration }  
Bulletin No. 2. }

St. Albans, May 26, 1913.

1. The Pennsylvania Commission and officers of the War Department who have undertaken to provide quarters and subsistence for the veterans at Gettysburg during the coming celebration must have definite information not later than June 5, 1913, as to the number that will attend. It is also necessary for the Vermont Commission and the Adjutant General to have time to arrange the details connected with the transportation. It is therefore necessary to fix a time limit for the filing of applications. This limit was fixed at May 1, 1913, but it has been found possible to extend the date to June 5, 1913, and the committee will consider all applications which have been or may be received up to that date. *After June 5, 1913, no applications can be considered, for the reasons above given.*

2. At the date of this circular over 900 applications have been received. The appropriation is \$10,000. It is estimated that \$500 will be necessary to pay for printing and postage and other necessary expenses, leaving \$9,500 available for transportation. This appropriation is equally available to all honorably discharged soldiers of the Civil War now residing in Vermont, and the committee has no authority to discriminate between veterans.

3. The appeal to the veterans to contribute toward their transportation brought comparatively few unconditional offers of assistance. Many indicated a willingness to pay a part of their own expenses provided all did the same, but the unconditional contributions offered fall far short of making up the deficiency. Many veterans claim that a large number who have applied will not go when the time comes, but there is no way in which the committee can *know* this, and the committee cannot legally incur obligations beyond the amount of the funds available.

4. The committee has decided that the only solution of the problem is to first divide the available funds equally among those who have filed applications, and require those who wish to go to agree to pay the balance of their transportation. In the end, those who go and pay a part of their transportation will be reimbursed to the extent of the funds available.

5. In order that the committee and the Adjutant General may have definite and final information, and that all may fully understand the situation, this circular is being sent to all who have filed applications whether they have already indicated a willingness to pay part of their transportation or not.

6. The amount which the committee can now safely promise to allow each applicant from the appropriation is \$10.00. The railroad fares range from about \$24.00 in the extreme northern part of the state, to about \$15.00 in the extreme southern part. The amount which each veteran will have to reckon on paying out of his own pocket will vary from \$14.00 to \$5.00 according to the location of his railroad station. It is not practicable to give the fares from each station in this circular, but from the following list of fares from a few central points the veterans can ascertain approximately what the rates are:

Derby Line,	\$23.65
Newport	23.20
Hardwick (via Cambridge Jct.),	23.18
Morrisville (via Cambridge Jct.)	22.32
Cambridge Jct.,	21.40
St. Albans,	21.30
Burlington (via Troy),	21.10
Burlington (via New London),	20.10
St. Johnsbury,	21.05
Rutland (via Troy),	17.95
Rutland (via New London),	18.75
Montpelier,	20.10
Wells River,	20.10
White River Jct.,	18.10
Windsor,	17.40
Bellows Falls,	16.25
Bennington (via Troy),	15.65
Brattleboro,	15.05

7. If you decide to go and accept your allowance of the transportation under the conditions specified above, an order on the railroad company

will be sent you for the amount of your allowance from the appropriation which you will present to the ticket agent at your station in exchange for your ticket, paying the balance direct to the ticket agent. Do not send any money to the committee or to the Adjutant General.

8. *Notify the Adjutant General immediately on the enclosed postal card whether you will go, and whether you will accept the transportation under the conditions specified in this bulletin. If you do not return the card so as to reach the Adjutant General by June 5, 1913, you will be considered as having withdrawn your application, and it will receive no further consideration.*

By direction of the Committee,

LEE S. TILLOTSON,

The Adjutant General.

A time limit for receiving applications was fixed because it was absolutely necessary that the transportation companies and the Pennsylvania Commission have definite information far enough in advance to enable them to make suitable arrangements for our accommodation. As a matter of fact, however, all applications were considered and filed without respect to the time when received, and several Veterans who made no application at all, but who, when the time came, decided to and did attend, were allowed to share in the appropriation.

In response to Bulletin Number 2, 661 Veterans signified their intention to attend the celebration, to all of whom transportation orders for \$15.00 each were sent.

Five hundred and twelve transportation orders were turned in by Veterans to the railroad companies and by them sent in to this office for payment, consequently that is presumed to be the number of resident Vermont Veterans who attended the celebration.

The following is an alphabetical list of the Veterans from Vermont who attended the celebration as compiled from the transportation orders sent in by the railroad companies for payment, with their post office addresses and organizations to which they belonged as taken from their applications.

### ALPHABETICAL LIST

Abbott, O. S.	Chester	Co. H, 6th Mass.
Ackerman, Silas	Orwell	23rd N. Y. Ind. Batt.
Adams, A. M.,	Rutland	Co. E, 123rd N. Y.
Adams, H. H.	Burlington	Co. I, 5th Vt.; Co. G,
		13th N. Y. Cav.
Adams, Mark	Peacham	4th Vt.
Aitkin, Andrew	Wells River	15th Vt.
Ainsworth, Alfred	E. Hardwick	3rd Batt. Vt. L. A.
Aldrich, J. L.	Island Pond	1st Vt. Cav.
Allen, Isaac K.	Brattleboro	Co. F, 4th Vt.
Allen, Leander	North Troy	Co. K, 1st N. H.

Allen, Nye J.	Stockbridge	Co. K, 7th Vt.
Allen, H. W.,	Burlington	Co. A, 13th Vt.
Allbee, J. H.,	Saxtons River	Co. K, 16th Vt.
Amadon, J. H.	No. Hyde Park	Co. A, 1st Vt. H. A.
Andrews, S. F.	Richmond	Co. E, 7th Vt.
Arnold, S. B.	Mount Holly	13th Mass.
Aral, Benj.	Lowell	Co. A, 17th Vt.
Archer, Alfred	Chester	9th Vt.
Arthur, John	West Glover	Co. D, 15th Vt.
Ashwell, Thomas	Westminster	Co. G, 11th Vt.
Averill, J. W.	R. F. D. 2, Barre	Co. E, 8th Vt.
Babbitt, A. W.	Brandon	96th N. Y.
Batchelder, F. L.	So. Woodbury	Co. E, 4th Vt.
Barnett, G. B.	Newbury	Co. H, 12th Vt.
Barrett, J. E.	Thetford Center	Co. A, 15th Vt.
Barnes, J. F.	Waterbury	Co. G, 96th N. Y.
Bailey, L. P.	Putney	Co. D, 16th Vt.
Bailey, H. I.	St. Johnsbury	Co. A, 10th Vt.
Banks, A. M.	Bradford	Co. I, 10th Vt.
Bashaw, Wm.	R. F. D. 1, No. Troy	Co. A, 5th Vt.
Barber, L. T.	Rutland	Co. C, 11th Vt.
Barnes, C. J.	Morgan Center	8th Vt.
Batchelder, G. W.	Riverside	Co. E, 13th Vt.
Banyea, Lewis	Vergennes	Co. A, 5th Vt.
Bain, C. H.	Middlebury	Co. E, 2nd U. S. S.
Baker, O. M.	Bellows Falls	2nd Vet. Cav. N. Y. Vols.
Barrett, James	No. Clarendon	1st Vt. Cav.
Ballou, L. A.		
Beaumont, John	Bennington	Co. K, 14th Vt.
Beach, L. S.	Vergennes	Co. C, 9th Vt.
Bentley, R. E.	Rutland	Co. A, 6th Vt.
Beckley, G. I.	Barre	Co. A, 8th Vt; Co. E,
		24th V. R. C. Band
Bingham, H. W.	R. F. D., Middlebury	Co. D, 14th Vt.
Bishop, H. W.	Craftsbury	Co. D, 13th N. H.
Bishop, H.	Castleton	Co. F, 14th Vt.
Bingham, Aaron	Williston	7th Vt.
Blake, G. G.	Swanton	Co. K, 13th Vt.
Blodgett, S. B.	Lower Cabot	Co. K, 4th Vt.
Blodgett, C. S.	R. F. D. 3, St. Johnsbury	Co. F, 11th Vt.
Bliss, W. E.	East Calais	Co. G, 4th Vt.
Boutwell, J. W.	Burlington	Co. B, 18th N. H.
Boutwell, E. T.	Gaysville	Co. A, 16th Vt.
Bond, Nathaniel	Barre	Co. C, 16th Mass.
Bond, W. W.	So. Fairlee	Co. G, 9th Vt.
Bostwick, R. E.	So. Londonderry	Co. H, 1st Vt. Cav.
Bowman, J. D.	Rouses Point, N. Y.	Co. H, 3d Vt.
Bowen, A. B.	Randolph	Co. F, 9th Vt.
Boyce, G. B.	Poultney	2nd N. Y. Cav.
Bradish, A. D.	Chester Depot	Co. I, 8th Vt.
Brigham, S. S.	Fairfax	Co. H, 3rd Vt.
Brewster, O. E.	R. F. D. 1, N. Clarendon	14th Vt.
Brewer, H. H.	Bennington	Co. A, 3rd Vt.; Co. A,
		12th Vt.

Brown, B. F.	No. Williston	Co. F, 13th Vt.
Brock, W. S.	Barnet	Co. F, 15th Vt.
Brooks, E. M.	Rutland	113th Ills.
Brush, S. M.	Stowe	Co. E, 1st Vt. Cav.
Broe, Eleazer	No. Troy	Co. F, 1st Vt. Front. Cav.
Brunelle, Tousant	Beecher Falls	Co. C., 1st Vt. Cav.
Brown, G. F.	Rutland	Co. K, 14th Vt.
Bridgeman, G. W.	Hardwick	Co. F, 2nd Vt.
Brown, James	Plymouth	Co. B., 1st Vt.
Brown, Sherrod	New Haven	Co. F, 1st U. S. S.
Brock, R. G.	Wells River	Co. F, 15th Vt.
Bridge, G. A.	Morrisville	Co. M, 11th Vt.
Brink, D. A.	Brandon	Co. F, 1st Vt. Cav.
Bryant, L. A.	Lincoln	Co. D, 12th Vt.
Butterfield, C. H.	Swanton	Co. K, 13th Vt.
Butts, L. P.	No. Hyde Park	Co. E, 13th Vt.; Co. D, 5th Vt.
Butts, A. H.	Waterbury	Co. D, 5th Vt.
Bushnell, H. N.	Waitsfield	Co. H. 6th Vt.
Bucklin, Milo	Warren	Co. A, 8th Vt.
Buzzell, J. P.	West Burke	Co. B, 3rd Vt.
Burgoine, Chas.	R. F. D. 1, Newport	Co. E, 12th Vt.
Burnell, C. A.	Woodstock	23th Vt.
Bush, L. W.	Newfane	Co. K, 9th Vt.
Carpenter, Ira	Brookfield	Co. C, 15th Vt.
Castle, S. B.	Bondville	Co. I, 4th Vt.
Carlisle, E. M.,	Chester Depot	Co. E, 1st & 6th Vt.
Cass, J. E.	Randolph	Co. A, 8th Vt.
Camp, L. L.	Morrisville	3rd Vt.
Cheney, G. A.	Morrisville	Co. B, 4th Vt.
Cheney, Wales	Jamaica	18th Mass.
Chase, Z. W.	Woodbury	Co. E, 8th Vt.
Chase, F. M.	Barnard	28th Ind. L. A., N. Y.
Chase, P. S.	Brattleboro	Co. I, 2nd Vt.
Christie, J. P.	Glover	Co. I, 15th Vt.
Chapman, M. O.	No. Springfield	Co. C, 16th Vt.
Chapman, W. H. H.	No. Springfield	Co. G, 17th Vt.
Chappell, Eugene	Belvidere	Co. D, 5th Vt.
Chesley, C. G.	Waterbury	Co. A, 42nd Mass.
Chase, Geo.	Burlington	C. H., 4th Vt.
Clark, I. H.	West Newbury	Cos. G & F, 4th Vt.
Clark, Newton	West Rupert	93rd N. Y. S. V.; 4th U. S. Cav.
Clark, W. S.	Northfield	Co. G, 8th Vt.
Clark, C. F.	Proctorsville	16th Vt.
Clogston, Luman	Fair Haven	2nd Mass. L. A.
Clough, W. W.	Thetford Center	U. S. Navy
Colburn, M. S.	Union Village	U. S. Navy
Cooney, Thomas	Burlington	Co. C, 12th Vt.
Corry, Thos. H.	Montpelier	U. S. Navy
Conro, H. M.	South Hero	Co. G, 2nd Vt.
Cooper, J. T.	Wilmington	Co. F, 16th Vt.
Cowles, G. W.	Northfield	
Cowles, A. E.	No. Craftsbury	Co. I, 1st Vt. Cav.

Comstock, Lewis	Bristol	2nd Vt.
Crowley, John	Rutland	Co. A, 13th Vt.
Creller, G. A.	Alburl Springs	N. Y. H. A.
Crosby, Wm.	Vergennes	Co. D, 13th Vt.
Currie, David	Swanton	Co. F, 17th Vt.
Cummings, James	Hydeville	4th U. S. Cav.
Cummings, Wm.	Benson	Co. D, 14th Vt.
Curtis, J. O.	Bennington	51st N. Y.
Day, G. H.	Woodstock	6th Vt.
Day, D. S.	R. F. D. 3, Bristol	Co. C, 9th Vt.
Davis, D. W.	Chester	Co. D, 16th Vt.
Davis, Gilbert	Jeffersonville	Co. D, 11th Vt.
Davis, W. W.	Westminster	Co. C, 6th Vt.
Davis, C. W.	Island Pond	Co. K, 15th Vt.
Davis, W. H.	Rutland	Co. K, 12th Vt.
Daggett, S. L.	Bel lows Falls	Cos. D & G, 11th Vt.
Deso, Alvah	Swanton	Co. M, 1st Vt. Cav.
Derby, G. S.	Springfield	Co. K, 16th Vt.
Dewey, P. G.	Montpelier	Co. I, 13th Vt.; 26th N. Y. Cav.
Decker, W. A.	R. F. D., East Georgia	Co. F, 8th Vt.
Dickey, J. A.	West Corinth	Co. G, 3rd Vt.
Dickinson, A. J.	Benson	Co. D, 14th Vt.
Dickinson, Byron	R. F. D. 3 Enosburg Falls	Co. D, 11th Vt.
Ditty, E. L.	Brookfield	Co. H, 6th Vt.
Donaldson, W. R.	North Hero	Co. K, 11th Vt.
Douse, G. M.	R. F. D. West Danville	Co. A, 10th Vt.
Dodge, A. F.	Barre	Co. B, 10th Vt.; Co. F, 39th U. S. C. T.
Dudley, H. A.	So. Londonderry	Co. E, 5th Vt.
Dunshce, N. F.	Bristol	Co. G, 14th Vt.
Dwire, Amasa	West Charleston	Co. E, 9th Vt.
Eastman, J. M.	Windham	Co. F, 11th N. Y. Cav.
Eaton, Henry	Richmond	Co. C, 8th Vt.
Edmunds, W. H.	Bethel	Co. I, 7th Vt.
Edwards, G. A.	Richmond	Co. A, 1st Vt. Cav.
Edwards, A. T.	Newfane	Co. B, 6th Vt.
Elliott, A. J.	Starksboro	5th & 9th Vt.
Ellis, J. H.	East Putney	Co. A, 3rd Vt.
Ellis, J. E.	Putney	Co. F, 3rd N. H.
Emery, W. H.	Eden Mills	Co. H, 3rd Vt.
Emery, Timothy	Groton	Co. H, 3rd Vt.
Emery, Edson	Randolph	Co. E, 2nd Vt.
English, C. H.	Woodstock	Co. B, 12th Vt.
Estabrook, C. J.	South Barre	Co. I, 10th Vt.
Evans, J. H.	Bennington	Co. A, 4th Vt.
Fairbanks, O. C.	Jacksonville	Co. F, 16th Vt.
Farwell, J. G.	Montpelier	Co. I, 13th Vt.
Farrington, G. M.	Burlington	Co. E, 13th Vt.; Co. M, 1st Vt. Cav.
Farnham, J. L.	Tunbridge	Co. D, 12th Vt.
Farrow, S. M.	Peacham	3rd Vt.
Farrow, Millen	So. Peacham	Co. A, 3rd Vt.
Ferrin, C. M.	Essex Junction	Co. B, 8th Vt.

Fisher, C. C.	Wolcott	Co. I, 6th Vt.
Fisher, John	Dorset	Co. G, 11th Vt.
Fisher, L. W.	St. Johnsbury	4th Vt.
Fisher, F. F.	So. Newbury	16th Vt.
Fisk, E. A.	Waitsfield	Co. B, 13th Vt.
Finney, M. J.	Hinesburg	Co. E, 1st Vt. Cav.
Flagg, G. W.	East Braintree	Co. F, 2nd Vt.
Foster, E. J.	Waterbury Center	Co. B, 10th Vt.
Foster, G. G.	Stowe	13th Vt.
Foss, G. W.	Morrisville	Co. D, 17th Vt.
Forbes, Francis	Williston	Co. D, 8th Vt.
Freeman, J. O.	Waterbury Center	Co. B, 10th Vt.
Fullington, B. S.	Johnson	13th Vt.; 1st Vt. Cav.
Fuller, A. C.	R. F. D. So. Ryeygate	Co. D, 8th Vt.
Fuller, Dana	North Troy	Co. E, 9th Vt.
Fulford, Edwin	Passumpsic	Co. A, 11th Mass.
Fulsome, L. H.	Marshfield	Co. M, 26th N. Y. Cav.
Garvin, E. F.	Swanton	Co. H, 3rd Vt.
Gates, Cadmus	Swanton	Co. K, 13th Vt.
Gates, C. D.	Burlington	1st Vt. Cav.
George, O. M.	Albany	Co. F, 2nd Vt.
Gee, Chas.	St. Johnsbury	Co. I, 3rd Vt.
Gilbar, W. S.	North Troy	Co. A, 7th Vt.
Giddings, Silas	Castleton	Co. F, U. S. S.
Goodrich, D. F.	Brandon	Co. G, 12th Vt.
Gould, J. A.	Ludlow	16th Vt.
Gordon, J. W.	Route 3, Montpelier	Co. C, 1st Vt. Cav.
Goodell, M. T.	So. Woodbury	Co. G, 15th Vt.
Gosselin, J. S.	Swanton	Co. C, 5th Vt.
Gorman, Edw.	Barre	Co. K, 13th Vt.; Co. F, 10th Vt.
Godfrey, Fred	Bennington	Co. A, 4th Vt.
Goddard, Jos.	Westfield	Co. H, 15th Vt.
Goss, Aaron	Moretown	Co. G, 6th Vt.
Greenough, Louis	Essex Junction	Co. E, 112th N. Y.
Gray, Benj.	Windsor	Co. E, 9th N. H.
Gray, I. K.	Wheelock	Co. G, 15th Vt.; Co. K, 11th Vt.
Griswold, C. R.	So. Londonderry	Co. H, U. S. S.
Greenleaf, C. F.	Bennington	Co. K, 2nd Vt.
Gracy, J. C.	Peacham	Co. D, 1st Vt. Cav.
Granger, C. H.	Rutland	Co. K, 12th Vt.
Grace, J. H.	Route 1 Starksboro	Co. C, 9th Vt.
Grow, G. E.	Hardwick	Co. H, 2nd Vt.
Grow, J. H.	Gaysville	Co. A, 1st Vt. Cav.
Griffin, J. H.	R. F. D. Washington	Co. D, 12th Vt.
Griffin, L. S.	Fair Haven	23rd N. Y. Ind. L. A.
Gregg, G. G.	Acutneyville	Co. E, 16th Vt.
Gregg, H. A.	St. Johnsbury	16th N. H.
Griffith, G. F.	East Dorset	Co. B, 14th Vt.
Hamblet, Reuben	R. F. D. 1, Waterville	Co. F, 10th Vt.
Haskell, N. M.	Wilmington	Co. F, 16th Vt.
Hanrahan, J. D.	Rutland	U. S. Navy
Hathaway, E. P.	Bennington	Co. A, 14th Vt.

Hart, Frank	Waterbury	2nd Vt.
Hart, W. A.	Saxtons River	Co. K, 8th Vt.
Hart, C. M.	Pittsford	Co. B, 1st Vt. H. A.
Hazleton, Wright	Dorset	14th Vt. 17th Vt.
Harris, C. D.	Barnet	Co. M, 11th Vt.
Hayward, H. R.	Tunbridge	Co. E, 2nd Vt.
Hall, C. C.	Plymouth Union	Co. C, 16th Vt.; U. S. Navy
Hager, E. C.	Bethel	Co. L, 11th Vt.
Hack, H. E.	Orwell	Co. D, 14th Vt.
Hackett, G. D.	Windsor	3rd Batt. Vt. L. A.
Hackett, G. H.	So. Royalton	Co. D, 12th Vt.
Hewitt, Stephen	No. Pomfret	Co. G, 16th Vt.
Hill, Clark	Windsor	Co. E, 16th Vt.
Houghton, J. Q. A.	Bellows Falls	Co. A, 15th Vt.
Houghton, R. M.	Bennington	Co. A, 14th Vt.
Houghton, Stephen	So. Londonderry	Co. I, 2nd Vt.
Hobson, F. H.	Bellows Falls	Co. H, 7th Vt.
Holden, W. W.	Northfield	Co. I, 13th Vt.
Hood, C. C.	Brookfield	Co. E, 2nd Vt.
Holt, S. L.	Brattleboro	16th Vt. 9th Vt.
Hulett, C. O.	So. Londonderry	1st & 2nd Vt. L. A.
Hubbard, G. W.	Briggs	
Huff, H. H.	Burlington	Co. F, 1st U. S. S.
Humphreys, John	Fair Haven	Co. F, 14th Vt.; Co. C, 7th Vt.
Hutchins, H. W.	Bellows Falls	Co. F, 4th Vt.
Ingraham, C. D.	Quechee	U. S. Navy
Ives, M. A.	Wallingford	Co. H, 14th Vt.
Jackson, H. A.	Waterville	Co. A, 9th Vt.; Co. G, 5th Vt.
Johnson, M. H.	Jamaica	Co. D, 16th Vt.
Johnson, O. A.	Jamaica	Cos. D. & L, 6th Vt.
Johnson, Jason	South Barre	Co. B, 4th Vt.
Joyce, W. C.	Northfield	Co. F, 1st Vt. Cav.
Joslyn, E. E.	Montpelier	Co. H, 2nd U. S. S.
Judkins, H. D.	Barnet	3rd Vt.
Kaiser, S. H.	Stowe	Co. F, 1st Vt. Cav.
Kaiser, Wm.	Craftsbury	Co. K, 7th N. H.
Kelley, John	Highgate	Co. A, 5th Vt.; Co. H, 15th Vt.
Kelley, 2nd, John	Burlington	Co. F, 6th Vt.
Kelley, John D.	Albany	Co. I, 8th Vt.
Kendall, T. B.	Roxbury	Co. G, 8th Vt.
Kendall, M. N.	Bethel	Co. G, 16th Vt.
Kemp, M. V.	Winooski	Co. E, and U. S. S.; Co. G, 12th Vt.
Kenneson, H. M.	R. F. D. 1 Orleans	Co. G, 4th Vt.
Kennedy, Michael	Rutland	Co. K, 12th Vt.
Kenfield, Frank	Morrisville	Co. E, 13th Vt.; Co. C, 17th Vt.
King, D. W.	West Burke	Co. E, 15th Vt.; Co. D, 9th Vt.
Kimball, G. H.	Bethel	Co. C, 6th Vt.

Knight, O. P.	North Hero	Co. B, 1st Vt. Cav.
Knight, G. W.	Post Mills	Co. A, 15th Vt.
Lampher, Burton	No. Hyde Park	Co. F, 11th Vt.
Lapoint, Henry	Tunbridge	Co. H, 15th Vt.; Co. C, 9th Vt.
Larose, Henry	Monkton	Co. B, 11th Vt.
Lane, M. M.	East Wallingford	Co. G, 4th Vt.
Lamay, Chas.	Burlington	Co. B, 17th Vt.
LaPage, Chas.	R. F. D. 2, Barre	Co. C, 17th Vt.
Lander, Peter	Burlington	Cos. M & F, 1st Vt. Cav.
Lamson, A. E.	Burlington	Co. A, 9th Vt.
LaRock, Jos.	Milton	Co. I, 5th Vt.
LeRay, James	R. F. D. 1, Brattleboro	2nd Batt. Vt. L. A.
Leach, Lorenzo	R. F. D. 3, Brattleboro	Co. H, 37th Mass.
Leach, M. J.	Wolcott	Co. E, 13th Vt.
Leonard, W. G.	Brandon	Co. I, 46th M. V. M.
Lee, E. S.	R. F. D. 1, Benson	Co. D, 14th Vt.
Lewey, Frank	Island Pond	3rd N. H.
Livingston, W. D.	Ludlow	7th Vt.
Little, J. H.	Salisbury	6th Vt.
Long, Job	Brattleboro	Co. D, 11th Mass.
Lord, R. P.	R. F. D. 1, Barre	Co. D, 12th Vt.
Lucia, G. H.	Richmond	Co. F, 8th Vt.
Lyston, J. S.	Rutland	Co. K, 12th Vt.
Manney, John	Randolph	9th Vt.
Mandigo, W. L.	Bellows Falls	Batt. C. 1st Vt. H. A.
Martin, W. W.	Middlebury	Co. B, 11th Vt.
Martin, Peter	Troy	Co. B, 3rd Vt.
Martin, John	Westfield	Co. H, 2nd Vt.
Martin, N. K.	Albarg	Co. K, 11th Vt.
Martin, H. B.	Bradford	Co. B, 6th Vt.
Mahana, J. B.	Benson	Co. H, 4th Mich. Cav.
Manley, C. H.	Salisbury	Co. F, 14th Vt.
Meacham, H. E.	Windsor	16th Vt.
Messenger, Geo.	Norwich	Co. B, 6th Vt.
Miner, F. T.	West Halifax	Co. F, 16th Vt.; Co. F, 4th Vt.
Miner, James	Castleton	Co. C, 10th Vt.
Minkler, E. G.	Fairfax	Co. M, 8th Vt.
Miles, W. H.	Townshend	Co. I, 4th Vt.
Miller, A. J.	Westfield	Co. D, 6th Vt.
Mitchell, W. H.	Rutland	Co. I, 7th Vt.
Morrisey, Michael	Waterbury	Co. G, 2nd Vt.
Moulton, C. S.	Newport	Co. E, 9th Vt.
Moulton W. S.	East Charleston	Co. K, 10th Vt.
Morse, B. F.	R. F. D., Worcester	Co. E, 8th Vt.
Morse, 2nd, B. F.	Morrisville	Co. E, 8th Vt.
Morrill, A. J.	West Derby	Co. E, 9th Vt.
Moore, H. A.	Passumpsic	1st Vt. Cav.
Munsell, W. H.	Wells River	Co. L, 1st Vt. Cav.
Munson, Albert	Burlington	Co. B, 17th Vt.
Mudgett, H. E.	R. F. D., Johnson	13th Vt.
Myers, Lafayette	Post Mills	95th N. Y.
McBride, G. L.	Burlington	Co. L, 1st Vt. Cav.

McCarty, Eugene	Waitsfield	7th Vt.
McGoff, Cornelius	Irasburg	Co. D, 3rd Vt.
McKenzie, Michael	Burlington	Co. F, 6th Vt.
McKenzie, S. P.	St. Albans	77th N. Y.
McNall, H. C.	Milton	Co. D, 13th Vt.
Nash, J. M.	St. Albans	1st Vt., 1st Vt. Cav.
Nichols, T. A.	Bellows Falls	Co. H, 6th Vt.
Nolen, C. W.	Island Pond	Co. I, 3rd Del.
Orne, David J.	R. F. D., Barton	2nd Mass.
Parkhurst, Jesse	Andover	Co. C, 10th Vt.
Parkhurst, A. S.	Barre	Co. B, 10th Vt.
Palmer, J. L.	Essex Junction	Co. G, 14th Vt.
Palmer, E. B.	Bristol	Co. B, 5th Vt.; Cos. A & C, 9th Vt.
Palmer, C. S.	Burlington	13th Vt.
Palmer, S. M.	Underhill	Co. A, 2nd Vt.
Patterson, Geo.	Rutland	Co. E, 1st N. Y. M. R.
Page, J. W.	Lyndon	Co. K, 3rd Vt.
Parmenter, J. W.	Brookfield	Co. G, 6th Vt.
Parker, Franklin	Briggs	Co. A, 1st Vt. Cav.
Parker, G. W.	Orleans	19th Unattached Co., Mass. Inf.
Patten, G. A.	Franklin	Co. K, 6th Vt.
Pattee, H. T.	Brandon	14th Vt.
Pettigrew, B. F.	Westminster	Co. C, 16th Vt.
Perry, G. W.	Woodstock	Co. B, 12th Vt.
Peck, T. S.	Burlington	1st Vt. Cav., 9th Vt.
Peck, E. N.	Burlington	Co. F, 13th Vt.
Perham, W. H.	East Braintree	Co. C, 15th Vt.
Perkins, E. F.	Johnson	Co. E, 7th Vt.
Phelps, Brigham	Westminster	Co. I, 12th Vt.
Pierce, E. E.	Springfield	Co. H, 14th N. H.
Pierce, C. T. S.	Vergennes	Co. A, 2nd Conn.; Co. G, 5th N. Y. Cav.
Pierce, W. H.	Bellows Falls	Co. A, 14th N. H.
Pierce, Edwin	R. F. D. 2, Cuttingsville	Co. B, 14th Vt.
Pierce, J. D.	Newfane	Co. I, 16th Vt.
Pike, P. D.	Stowe	Co. D, 11th Vt.
Pillsbury, A. C.	R. F. D. 2, Lyndonville	Co. E, 5th Vt.
Platt, Victor	Burlington	Co. K, 5th Vt.
Post, J. E.	Rutland	Co. K, 1st Vt.; Co. D, 7th Vt.
Pollard, S. C.	Jericho	Co. G, 2nd Vt.
Provost, John	Wallingford	Co. K, 7th Vt.
Pratt, H. W.	East Berkshire	Co. L, 1st Vt. Cav.
Pratt, B. F.	Brattleboro	Co. B, 16th Vt.
Pray, R. M.	South Woodbury	Co. K, 3rd Vt.
Putnam, E. H.	Brattleboro	Co. B, 6th Vt.
Putnam, W. H. H.	Springfield	Co. E, 6th N. H.
Puffer, Asahel	Burlington	Co. A, 5th Vt.
Quimby, J. T.	Post Mills	Co. A, 15th Vt.
Quebec, David	St. Albans	Co. K, 13th Vt.
Quinlan, John	R. F. D. 2, N. Clarendon	Co. G, 4th Vt.
Quimby, J. M.	Wilder	Co. A, 15th Vt.

Raistrick, J. Y.	Proctorsville	Co. C, 6th Vt.
Raymond, H. T.	Stowe	Co. C., 17th Vt.
Randall, S. J.	R. F. D., Huntington	14th Vt.
Renfrew, H. E.	Bradford	Co. C, 13th Mass.
Read, J. B.	East Dummerston	Co. D, 1st Ore. Cav.
Reed, W. T.	R. F. D. 2, Concord	3rd Batt. Vt. L. A.
Richardson, O. J.	Gaysville	Co. A, 16th Vt.
Richardson, J. N.	Richmond	Co. H, 2nd U. S. S.
Richardson, P. H.	Worcester	Co. C, 13th Vt.; Co. H, 6th Vt.
Richardson, C. W.	Route 2, Worcester	Co. C, 13th Vt.
Richardson, H. A. E.	R. F. D. 1, Roxbury	Co. H, 6th Vt.
Rice, M. M.	St. Albans	Co. C, 1st Vt. Cav.
Rice, S. B.	Dresden Station, N. Y.	Co. F., 14th Vt.
Rising, E. N.	Randolph	Co. F, 12th Vt.
Rickert, J. L.	Brandon	87th N. Y., 40th N. Y.
Roscoe, H. C.	New Haven	Co. G, 14th Vt.
Ross, H. A.	R. F. D. 1, Poultney	Co. C, 11th Vt.
Roby, J. F.	Springfield	Co. D, 9th Vt.
Roby, F. A.	Bloomfield	Cos. E & B, 9th Vt.
Robbins, C. B.	Wardsboro	Co. K, 9th Vt.
Robb, Sr., Isaac	Brattleboro	Co. A, 98th N. Y.
Rodgers, D. W.	Morrisville	12th Vt.
Rudd, M. F.	Bennington	Co. A, 14th Vt.
Ryan, T. G.	R. F. D. 3, Cambridge	Co. A, 1st Vt. Cav.
Sargent, Jackson	Stowe	Co. D, 5th Vt.
Sanborn, Lanson	Lowell	1st Mich., E & M
Scott, C. H.	Bennington	Co. E, 5th Vt.
Selby, Rev. H. D.	No. Hyde Park	Co. C, 21st Pa.; Co. E, 3rd Pa. Cav.; Co. F, 9th U. S.
Sherman, A. H.	R. F. D., Swanton	Co. F, 13th Vt.; Co. G, 2nd Vt.
Sherman, Harley	Burlington	Co. A, 6th Vt.
Shepard, F. H.	Fair Haven	Co. F, 14th Vt.; Co. A, 7th Vt.
Shepard, G. H.	Shelburne, R. D. So. Bur- lington	Co. H, 12th Vt.
Sheldon, A. P.	West Rupert	Co. C, 14th Vt.
Shattuck, J. A.	Athens	Co. E, 5th Vt.
Shiatte, Peter	Burlington	13th Vt.
Shanahan, John	Proctor	Co. A, 13th Vt.
Sisco, E. R.	Troy	Co. H, 4th Vt.
Sleeper, A. C.	Newport	Co. E, 9th Vt.
Slack, W. H. H.	Springfield	Co. E, 16th Vt.
Smith, G. L.	Royalton	Co. A, 3rd Vt.
Smith, E. L.	Barre	Co. G, 6th Vt.
Smith, C. B.	Tunbridge	12th Vt.
Smith, Chas.	Waterbury	Co. E, 8th Vt.
Smith, H. A.	Milton	Co. I, 5th Vt.; Co. A, 14th V. R. C.
Smith, D. M.	Moscow	Co. E, 13th Vt.
Smith, I. C.	Roxbury	Co. F, 12th Vt.
Smith, J. E.	Montgomery	Co. A, 9th Vt.

Snow, W. H.	R. F. D. 1, Bennington	Co. D, 27th Mass.
Snow, S. M.	West Hartford	Co. E, 1st Vt. Cav.
Spooner, A. H.	Bethel	Co. A, 16th Vt.
Spaulding, S. C.	Stowe	Co. A, 61st N. Y.
Spoor, H. A.	Breadloaf	Co. K, 11th Vt.
St. Germain, Marshall	St. Albans	Co. B, 1st Vt. Cav.
St. Clair, Joseph	R. F. D., Springfield	Co. L, 5th N. Y. Cav.
Stevens, D. W.	East Hardwick	Co. G, 4th Vt.
Stevens, J. T.	Hyde Park	Co. I, 1st Vt. Cav.
Stevens, W. W.	Northfield	Co. H, 16th Vt.
Streeter, I. C.	Brattleboro	Co. A, 14th N. H.
Streeter, H. C.	Brattleboro	Cos. F & D, 1st Vt. Cav.
Stone, Chas.	Burlington	Co. F, 1st U. S. S.; Co. G, 4th Vt.
Stone, Joseph	North Ferrisburg	Co. B, 17th Vt.
Stoughton, A. C.	Burlington	Co. L, 1st Vt. Cav.
Stearns, Myron	Rutland	9th Vt.
Stickney, Moses	Benson	Co. A, 5th N. Y. Cav.
Stickney, J. G.	Newport Ctr.	Co. D, 6th Vt.
Steele, James	Walden	Co. C, 4th Vt.
Stewart, W. J.	Bridgewater	62nd N. Y. S. V.
Stetson, A. C.	Jacksonville	Co. F, 16th Vt.
Stetson, H. B.	North Troy	Co. B, 1st Vt. Cav.
Stoddard, Edgar	R. F. D. 4, Colebrook, N. H.	Co. H, 1st Vt. Cav.
Stocker, D. M.	West Wardsboro	Co. I, 16th Vt.; Co. H, 8th Vt.
Sullivan, Michael	Northfield	Co. E, 10th Vt.
Swallow, Proctor	Springfield	Co. I, 7th Vt.
Swinger, A. S.	Rochester	Cos. E & K, 7th Vt.
Symes, J. H.	R. F. D., East Ryegate	15th Mass.
Symes, James R.	Barnet	Co. I, 3rd Vt.
Tatro, Lewis	Essex Junction	Co. A, 7th Vt.
Taft, Levi A.	Huntington Center	1st Vt. Cav.
Tenney, M. E.	R. F. D. 2, Rutland	Co. B, 2nd Vt.
Thompson, G. J.	So. Londonderry	Co. C, 14th Vt.; Co. E, 5th Vt.
Thwing, John A.	Bellows Falls	Co. F, 1st Vt. Cav.
Thomas, N. C.	Proctorsville	Co. K, 2nd Vt.
Titchout, A. M.	Montpelier	Co. I, 11th Vt.
Tobin, Wm.	Dorset	7th & 11th Vt.
Towle, Franklin	Union Village	Co. G, 9th Vt.
Tracy, Geo.	South Hero	Co. E, 8th Vt.
Tracy, J. B.	Norwich	Co. K, 16th Vt.
Tracy, Wm.	St. Albans	Co. C, 5th Vt.
Tuttle, Samuel	So. Ryegate	Co. C, 3rd Vt.
Tullar, Elihu	Tunbridge	Co. E, 2nd Vt.
Tullar, Myron	Tunbridge	Co. E, 2nd Vt.
Varney, Chas. C.	Barre	Co. I, 13th Vt.
Wait, Harvey M.	Waitsfield	Co. B, 13th Vt.
Waite, Frank	Moscow	Co. H, 34th N. Y.
Waite, Dexter	Wardsboro	Co. D, 10th Vt.
Warner, M. C.	Proctor	Co. F, 1st Vt. Cav.
Warner, F. B.	Brattleboro	7th Vt.

Ward, R. C.	St. Johnsbury	Co. B, 2nd Vt.
Wakefield, Wm. W.	North Troy	Co. M, 11th Vt.
Walbridge, R. W.	Brookfield	Co. B, 4th Vt.
Waring, Freeman	Roxbury	Co. E, 19th Maine
Walker, D. C.	R. F. D 2, Jeffersonville	Co. D, 1st Vt. Cav.
Walker, Wm. S.	Chittenden	7th Vt.; 2nd N. Y. Cav.
Wardwell, Wm. S.	Woodstock	2nd Minn. L. A.
Washburn, Nelson	R. F. D 2, Rutland	1st Vt. L. A.
Waldron, Geo. H.	Springfield	1st N. H. H. A.
Wallace, Chas. M.	East Ryegate	Co. G, 17th Vt.
Wallace, Wm. H.	St. Johnsbury	Co. A, 10th Vt.
West, Robert	Fair Haven	Co. C, 2nd U. S. Cav.
Webster, Albert	Barton	Co. M, 11th Vt.
Webster, J. N.	Barton	Co. I, 15th Vt.
Wetherbee, E. W.	Springfield	Co. I, 12th Vt.
Whipple, S. A.	Saxtons River	Co. D, 16th Vt.
Wheeler, Chas.	Springfield	Co. E, 1st Vt. Cav.
Wheeler, C. C.	North Troy	Co. D, 6th Vt.
Wheeler, Chas.	Orleans	Co. B, 8th Vt.
Wheeler, John A.	Irasburg	Co. C, 1st Vt. Cav.
Wheelock, Frank	Newport	Co. B, 8th Vt.
White, J. G.	Chester Depot	Co. D, 9th Vt.
White, Geo. A.	Enosburg Falls	9th Batt. Mass. L. A.
Whitelaw, A. M.	Wells River	15th Vt.
Whitney, Julius	Brattleboro	21st Mass.
Whitcomb, Chas. B.	West Fairlee	Co. I, 17th Vt.
Wilkinson, Melvin	Bridport	Co. H, 17th Vt.
Williams, T. J.	R. F. D 2, Randolph	Co. G, 9th Vt.; Cos. M. & F, 1st Vt. Cav.
Williams, G. H.	Dorset	Co. D, 11th Vt.
Williams, C. D.	Burlington	Co. F, 12th Vt.
Wiggins, O. A.	Saxtons River	Co. H, 11th Vt.
Wilson, N. H.	R. F. D. 1, Glover	Co. C, 59th Mass.
Wilson, J. R.	Worcester	Cos. I & H, 11th Vt.
Winslow, S. J.	Woodstock	Co. B, 12th Vt.
Wiley, H. S.	Montpelier	Co. G, 16th Vt.
Wiley, A. W.	Orleans	Co. I, 15th Vt.
Wilcox, A. H.	R. F. D. 1, Sharon	Co. A, 60th N. Y.
Willard, C. J.	Chester	Co. A, 12th Vt.
Wilkins, Austin	Morrisville	Co. D, 5th Vt.
Winchester, C. R.	Benson	Co. D, 14th Vt.
Wood, H. A.	Barnard	Co. B, 12th Vt.
Wood, Lewis	Montpelier	Co. E, 2nd N. H.
Woodward, D. C.	Essex Junction	Co. C, 6th Vt.
Woodward, A. T.	Rutland	Co. I, 17th Vt.
Woodward, Wm.	Waterbury Center	Co. B, 10th Vt.
Woodbury, U. A.	Burlington	11th Vt.
Wright, G. N.	Colchester	Co. D, 13th Vt.
Wright, J. O.	Hartland	Co. H, 34th N. Y.; Co. I, 5th N. Y. Cav.
Wyman, H. E.	R. F. D 2, Windsor	Co. H, 5th N. Y. Cav.

LIST OF VERMONT VETERANS RESIDING OUTSIDE THE STATE,  
WHO REGISTERED AT THE VERMONT CAMP DURING THE  
CELEBRATION

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Organization</i>
Austin, Henry C.		Co. C, 12th Inf.
Brainerd, W. B.	Michigan	Co. E, 12th Inf.
Biglow, W. G.	Ohio	Co. H, 5th Inf.
Boar, John T.	Nebraska	Co. H, 14th Inf.
Bunker, L. J.		Co. F, 6th Inf.
Bryant, M. H.	So. Dakota	Co. A, 16th Inf.
Bliss, G. S.	Massachusetts	Co. F, 13th Inf.
Batten, A. S.	New Hampshire	Co. C, 3rd Inf.
Chapin, Capt. Howard C.	Minnesota	Co. C, 4th Vt.
Clark, J. O.	Washington	Co. C, 14th Inf.
Clark, H. O.	New Jersey	Co. D, 13th Vt.
Curtis, A. H.	New Hampshire	Co. D, 1st Cav.
Clifford, C. W.	New Hampshire	Co. D, 1st Cav.
Clark, E. T.	Missouri	Co. E, 12th Inf.
Chamberlain, R. T.	Oregon	Co. A, 4th Inf.
Daniels, Chas.	Washington	Co. H, 13th Vt. & 1st Cav.
Dubois, Chas.	New Hampshire	Co. G, 3rd Inf.
Doying, Chas. E.	New Hampshire	Co. F, 11th Inf.
Dellehan, John	Texas	Co. D, 3rd Inf.
Dewey, G. W.	So. Dakota	Co. H, 16th Inf.
Douglas, N. B.	Massachusetts	Co. D, 14th Inf.
Derby, W. A.	New Hampshire	Co. I, 2nd Inf.
Davis, N. S.	Massachusetts	Co. G, 13th Inf.
Dane, A. O.	Massachusetts	Co. K, 10th Inf.
Edson, D. C.	New York	Co. F, 12th Inf.
Edwards, E. B.		Co. A, 1st Cav.
Fisk, Wilbur		Co. E, 2nd Inf.
Farrington, G. E.		Co. A, 3rd Inf.
Farr, E. P.	So. Dakota	Co. G, 10th Inf.
Folsom, A. P.	No. Dakota	Co. D, 6th Inf.
Grant, Gen. Lewis A.	Minnesota	Commander Old Vermont Brigade
Green, W. F.		Co. F, 1st Cav.
Goodrich, Geo. W.	Illinois	Co. D, 2nd Inf.
Greene, Richard C.	Washington	Co. C, 16th Inf.
Gorham, H. J.	Georgia	Co. I, 4th Inf.
Gillette, Nathaniel N.	Nebraska	Co. I, 5th Inf.
Guyette, Frank	New York	Co. I, 1st Cav.
Henry, H. C.		Co. A, 14th Inf.
Higley, E. H.	Massachusetts	Co. K, 1st Cav.
Holley, F. S.	California	Co. F, 1st U. S. S.
Hitchcock, J. W.	Illinois	Co. G, 12th Inf.
Hartshorne, E. J.	Washington, D. C.	Co. G, 17th Inf.
Hosmer, F. J.	Massachusetts	Co. I, 4th Inf.
Henry, Wm. P.	Massachusetts	Co. H, 16th Inf.
Hill, F. A.	Massachusetts	Co. G, 15th Inf.

Hyde, Frank D.	Pennsylvania	Co. M, 1st Front. Cav.
Howard, G. D.		2nd Vt. Inf. & Co. M., 1st Front. Cav.
Lunderville, John	New Hampshire	Co. K, 10th Inf.
Leach, Orrin	Massachusetts	Co. C, 6th Inf.
Mehan, John	Wisconsin	Co. A, 4th Inf.
Miles, L. B.	Massachusetts	Co. A, 3rd Inf.
McSorley, John	New York	Co. K, 1st Cav.
McLeod, John	Illinois	Co. D, 15th Inf.
Palmer, N. P.	Connecticut	Co. D, 1st Cav.
Follard, J. B.	Missouri	Co. I, 2nd Inf.
Patch, Albert	Massachusetts	Co. E, 11th Inf.
Rideout, S. E.	Ohio	Co. C, 14th Inf.
Rollins, D. A.	Washington	Co. I, 15th Inf.
Rosseter, A. A.	New York	2nd Batt. L. A.
Spooner, H. H.	Illinois	Co. G, 14th Inf.
Stephens, J. W.	New Hampshire	Co. E, 1st Cav.
Shumway, John	Wisconsin	Co. B, 6th Inf.
Stevenson, Alexander	California	Co. C, 15th Inf.
Tulley, Terrence J.	So. Dakota	Co. A, 13th Inf.
Wilson, Henry P.		Co. E, 16th Inf.
Worthing, J. M.	Illinois	Co. H, 2nd Inf.
Winslow, J. J.	Michigan	Co. G, 16th Inf.
Willey, W. H. H.	California	Co. B, 15th Inf.
White, C. A.	Pennsylvania	Co. F, 4th Inf.
Wright, E. F.	Illinois	Co. K, 2nd Inf.
Wright, R. R.	Minnesota	Co. A, 5th Inf.
Whipple, E. J.	Nebraska	Co. A, 1st Cav.
Wood, Geo. E.	Wisconsin	Co. B, 6th Inf.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Amount of appropriation .....	\$10,000.00
Paid for printing and postage .....	\$169.64
Paid Gen. Tillotson, personal expenses .....	220.70
Paid Col. H. W. Allen, expenses as chairman of Commission .....	70.10
Paid Capt. Frand Kenfield, expenses as Secretary of Commission .....	74.35
Paid for special Ferry Boat, New York to Jersey City and return .....	100.00
Paid Pennsylvania R. R. for return transportation for Veteran who lost his ticket .....	12.20
Paid Railroads for 512 transportation orders at \$15.00 .....	7,680.00
Paid Veterans 66 per cent of amounts paid by them toward their transportation .....	1,506 40
Paid toward printing and distributing the final report of the Commission .....	166.61
	<u>\$10,000.00</u>

The Adjutant General's account, with vouchers, approved by the Commission is on file in the office of the Auditor of Accounts.

In making the arrangements for the transportation and accommodation of the veterans at Gettysburg, the adjutant General made two trips to Gettysburg, by direction of the Commission, in advance of the Celebration; once in company with Colonel H. W. Allen, Chairman of the Commission, and again alone.

The officers and men of the Vermont National Guard who accompanied the veterans to Gettysburg, were ordered to perform that duty by Governor Fletcher, and their pay and expenses were met from the general appropriation for the Militia, and no part of the same was paid from the Gettysburg Celebration appropriation.

I accepted the opportunity to perform this service for the veterans of Vermont with pleasure, and, while the work has taken a large amount of time and attention, I have been more than repaid by the consideration and appreciation which has been universally shown me by your committee and the veterans who participated in the great celebration.

Respectfully submitted,

LEE S. TILLOTSON,

The Adjutant General.











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